ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants, by whom the New Show Cards can be obtained on application.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,173—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1894.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL Co.

NOTICE.

COMMENCING with the S.S. Peninsular, SAILING on 22nd September, and S.S. CLYDE due to Arrive on 23rd Idem, Passengers by Inward Mail Steamers will Land and Embark at the Apollo Bunder as usual during the Fair Season.
HEAVY BAGGAGE will be landed at No. 15 Shed, Victoria Docks, for Customs examination.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	R. F. Briscoe	22nd Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	29th ,,
B.I. SUTLEJ	6205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Oct.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	13th ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	20th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	27th ,,
B.I. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	3rd Nov.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	10th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	17th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	24th ,,
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st Dec.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	8th ,,
B.I. GANGES	4926	800	T Creery	15th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	22nd ,,
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. Moule	29th ,,
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7500	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th ,,
† CLYDE	4136	800	C. F. Preston	19th ,,
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	26th ,,

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
The Steamer marked B. M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 29th September. | CATHAY, 13th October.
SURAT, 4th October. | ROHILLA, 1st November.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.
For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Nov.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,225	350	9th Oct.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

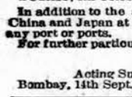
STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st Sep.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. th, 1894.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, s. s. R. Rubattino, 17th October, 1894, and s. s. Dco. Balduino, 14th November, 1894.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 8th October, 1894.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Septr. 17, 1894.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY,
STEAMER TO KARACHI.

DURING the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer BAHADURI, 1,590 tons, 2,200 Horse-power, Captain KEYZAR, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every TUESDAY direct to Karachi.

STEAMER TO MORMUGAO AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

During the Monsoon Months this Company's new Steamer, MAHANADI, 1,192 tons, 2,100 Horse-power, will leave PRINCE'S DOCK every SATURDAY to Mormugao, and returning will leave Mormugao every TUESDAY, calling each way at Jyghur, Ratnagiri, and Vizindrog.
These Steamers have excellent Cabin and Tween Deck Accommodation, are lighted throughout with Electric Light, and fitted with all Modern Appliances.
Cabin Fare, Rs. 15; Tween Deck, Rs. 2, to all Ports.
Messing supplied Extra as per Scale.

SHEPHERD & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 22nd Septr., on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 18th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd Septr., at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th Septr., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on the 20th Septr., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on the 27th Septr., calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th September, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
CITY OF DUBLIN	Greenhorn	3267	about 8th Oct.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, has all the latest improvements, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Amidships.
Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.
Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & Co., Ld., Agents.
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1894.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.
SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.
INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued.
Insurance of Passengers Baggage effected.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued or the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received. Rate of Interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1842.
(The Wine Shippers to the East.)

COGNAC A1.,
INVALIDS' PORT,
PALL MALL WHISKY,
AMOROSO SHERRY,
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S WHISKY,
PALL MALL WHISKY, 11 Years Old
C. P. & Co.'s CLARETS, BURGUNDIES,
and every other Wine of Good Quality.
BOMBAY.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Have just opened a Collection of the
MOST PERFECT CYCLES,
Manufactured by the
PREMIER CYCLE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
THE LARGEST CYCLE MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD.
THE ONLY Firm of ENGLISH CYCLE MANUFACTURERS who have obtained Three Distinct Awards at the WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893,
for BICYCLES, TRICYCLES, HELICAL TUBE.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES
[illegible]
MARCKS & COMPANY, LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOUR SOUND WHISKIES.

FINE OLD GLENLIVET.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

HIGHLAND MALT.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 28 8	Rs. 32 0
Per gallon	,, 13 8	,, 15 0

SPECIAL LIQUEUR.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 35 0	Rs. 39 0
Per gallon	,, 16 12	,, 18 12

OLD IRISH.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per doz	Rs. 26 0	Rs. 29 0
Per gallon	,, 12 4	,, 13 12

A still Further Reduction if taken in 8-gallon Casks.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS
FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.
To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.
We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

TRADE MARK.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED! **VALVOLINE** THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Grinders and Machinery.
For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.
Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock
For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1894, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1. To receive the Report of the out-going Committee for the period from 1st July, 1893, to 30th June, 1894.
2. To appoint the Committee for the year 1894-95.
3. To confirm Alterations in Rules 6 and 8 of the Association, already intimated to members by Circular.
And to transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.
Bombay, 7th September, 1894.

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 39, Apollo Street, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
I.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance-Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the Year ending 30th June 1894.
II.—To declare a Dividend.
III.—To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV.—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and fix their remuneration.
The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 13th to 19th instant, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
SHAMJI RANCHHOD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 5th September, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that it has come to the knowledge of the Undersigned that his Son, HAJEE ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED, has been trying to Contract Debts from various persons by making Misrepresentations. This is to WARN all persons dealing with him that neither I nor my Firm of HAJEE JAN MOHOMED HAJEE MOHOMED and Co., of which Firm the Undersigned is the Sole Owner, shall be responsible for such dealings, and that the said HAJI ESSACK HAJI MOHOMED has no concern whatever with my said Firm.

હાજી મહમદ જેકરીયા,
i. e., HAJEE MOHOMED JACKERIA.
Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

REDUCED PRICES.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & Co. have resolved to abandon to a great extent the Increased Prices that have been added to their quotations during the previous twelve months in consequence of the loss that Exchange has caused them, and in hope of doubling their business by surrendering prices, they now claim the support of the Indian Public to secure that end.
They are preparing their new Schedule of Rates, which will be forwarded on application to any intending purchaser.
Bombay, September 11, 1894.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
[illegible] "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply "C. P.," Advertising Dept., "Gazette" Office, Bombay.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

SURPLUS STORES
AND
PLANT FOR DISPOSAL.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive Offers for the purchase of the following Machinery and Plant *amongst others* which are available for Sale to the public at about Half their original value:—

Portable Steam Cranes to lift 3 tons and 5 tons.
Steam Hoist No. 13 to lift 35 cwt.
Steam Hoists to lift 2 tons.
Pulsometers, Nos. 6, 7 & 8.
Ship's Steam Winch, Bull's, Bell's and Wild's Dredgers.
Crab Winches, double, to lift 3, 5, 6 and 12 tons.
Air Locks fitted with Caps 9" diameter, &c., &c.
Hydraulic Jacks to lift 60 tons.
Improved patent double action Air Pumps with Helmets and Breast Plates, Diving Dresses and Under-Clothing, &c., for Divers, and various other Machinery.

General Stores and Tools of Varied description are also available at very Low prices. Complete List of the articles with prices, and other particulars may be obtained on application to THE GENERAL STOREKEEPER, Rayapuram.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.
Madras, 10th July, 184.

PIANOS.
HARRISON & CO.'S
IMPERIAL MODEL.

HEIGHT, 4 ft. 3½ in. WIDTH, 4 ft. 7 in
This Piano is specially suited for India.
PRICE: £25, Net Cash,
Usual shop price, £40.

Burr Walnut, Rosewood or Ebonized, Iron Frame, Full Trichord, Check Action, Three Compartment Top Door, with Burr Mouldings and Marqueterie Panels incised and gilded, Mouldings on Lockboard and Cheeks, Ivory Keys, Brass Pedals, Sconces.

THIS IS THE CHEAPEST & BEST PIANO IN THE TRADE

HARRISON & CO.,
29, PATERNOSTER SQUARE, E. C.

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES!

	Rs.
GOLD BRACELET WATCHES	195
SILVER BRACELET WATCHES	65
OXIDIZED BRACELET WATCHES	65

Having only FIRST CLASS and Guaranteed WATCH MOVEMENTS in

CHAIN SPRING
CURB BRAID
TWIST NETWORK,

and other FANCY DESIGNS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & Co.'s "APOLLO" SHIRT.

	Per ½ Doz. Rs. a.
LONGCLOTH LINEN FRONTS and CUFFS	24 0
LONGCLOTH FINE FRONTS and CUFFS	27 0
EXTRA FINE for DRESS.	30 0
FRENCH CAMBRIC, NEWEST PATTERNS	27 0
OXFORD and "HOPSACK" MATTE	30 0
TROPICAL FLANNEL ..... from	33 0
WHITE and COLORED GAUZE FLANNEL	45 0
ALL WOOL TENNIS FLANNEL.	45 0

CASH OR V. P. P.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6 inches long, in boxes of			50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	,,	,,	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 2	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR ,, 3	3¾	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,,	,,	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	,,	,,	200

GENUINE BAHADURS are obtainable from all RESPECTABLE Dealers throughout India.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1894.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

SOLUBLE FRUIT ESSENCES
FRUIT EXTRACTS, COLOURINGS, &c.,
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
Aerated Water Manufacturers & Confectioners.
BRATBY & HINCHLIFFE, LIMITED,
ANCOATS, MANCHESTER; 146, MINORIES, LONDON;
[illegible] And 81, ROBERTSON STREET, GLASGOW.
[illegible] all Particulars on application to their Agent,
F. W. SHALLIS, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on "FRIDAY, the 21st instant, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 13th September, 1894.

NOTICE.

SITE No. 99, on the Map of Matheran, will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Superintendent's Office, on SATURDAY, the 27th October, 1894, at 10 A.M.

2. The Sale is subject to Confirmation by the Collector of Kolaba.

J. P. BARRY, B.A., M.B.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay upto 2 P.M., on MONDAY, the 1st Day of October, 1894, for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW WARD OFFICES, at Null Bazar, for the Engineering Department.

2. Form of Contract may, on payment of Re. 1, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 700 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in Cash, or Public Securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total Deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
M. C. MURZBAN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 17th September, 1894.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby Notified to the SHIPPERS and CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "TANNADICE," which met with an Accident in leaving Mauritius for Bombay, on about the 7th instant, that all her Cargo has been Transferred to the S. S. "AKBAR," so as to save expenses and detention of the Cargo in port until the "Tannadice" is repaired and in terms of the usual clause in the Bill of Lading.

Shippers and Consignees can Arrange for the Transfer of the risk to the s. s. "Akbar" with their respective Underwriters.

હાજી કાશમ જુશબ,
i. e., HAJEE CASSIM JOOSAB.
HAJEE ISSOF MOHOMED SULLIMAN.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

WITH the Sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I, of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite TENDERS for PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of TEN LAKHS RUPEES (Rs. 10,00,000) for the purpose of Various Works of improvement to the Properties of the Trust.

The Trustees have fixed a minimum rate of 100 per cent., under which rate no Tender will be accepted. Allotment will be made to all Tenderers at or over 100 per cent. in full to the highest and rateably to the next lower Tenderers in the event of the amount offered being in excess of that to be issued.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to Holder in Thirty years, and will bear Interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable Half-yearly.

2 per cent. of the Amount tendered to be Deposited on application.

And the Balance on or before SATURDAY, 29th September, 1894.

The Deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no Allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an Allotment is not fully taken up on the last date named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 1 o'clock P.M. (gun-fire), on TUESDAY, 18th September, 1894, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Finance Committee of the Trustees.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the Interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

By Order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Secretary,

Bombay, 21st August, 1894.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1894.

FORM OF TENDER.

I _____
hereby tender for Rupees _____
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees _____ for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.
Annas _____
I enclose Rupees _____
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the Balance of the Allotment on or before the 29th September, 1894.
I require the amount in _____
Debentures of Rupees _____ each.
(Signature) _____
(Address) _____

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND,	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	„ 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£ 3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs 4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL	M 4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

IMPORTANT FOR LANDLORDS, CONTRACTORS, WAREHOUSE BUILDERS, MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES AND OTHERS requiring good, sound Building Materials.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF THE MARKET BUILDINGS AT BHOOLESHWAR.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, the Undersigned will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m., the whole of the Market Building, measuring about 89 feet in length and 58 feet in breadth, to make room for the new building.

The Sale will be held at the Market premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF DAMAGED SUNDRY FANCY ARTICLES, &c.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of Hajee Jackeria Hajee Moledina, and on account of the concerned, one case of sundry fancy goods intended for the s. s. "Patna," and lost in the sea, and recovered, consisting damaged imitation silver spangles, knives, padlocks, tin spoons, button hooks, leather belts, money purses, scissors, harmonicas, pencils, combs, soda, watch guards, key rings, toy horses, pipes, shaving brushes, inkstands, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, September 18, 1894.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 207 Military Messes and 61 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	London.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
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JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	London.
JOHN HARVEY AND SONS.	Bristol.
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POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
POL ROGER AND Co.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
PERINET ET FILS.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
DESBORDES ET FILS.	Avize.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
COURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
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ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN & Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY & Co.	London.

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BOMBAY.

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AGED AND MATURED IN WOOD.

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	Per doz. Rs. a.
BLACK CAPSULE OLD CLUB, "20 Years Old." Guaranteed	50 0
WHITE CAPSULE (Four Diamonds) Very Choice..	40 0
GREEN (Three Diamonds) Extra Soft Old Pale	36 0
BLUE (Two Diamonds) Very Soft Old Pale	32 0
YELLOW (One Diamond) Soft Old Pale	28 0

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Traders.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

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WANTED,

A THOROUGHLY qualified EUROPEAN STEWARD, to take charge of the Coffee Room and Service. To a Man possessing Previous Experience and necessary Qualifications, a Liberal Salary and Free Quarters will be given.

Applications, stating present and past employment, with Copies of Testimonials, to reach the SECRETARY, Benga Club, by the 30th instant.

"KEATING'S LOZENGES."
"KEATING'S LOZENGES."

"A SIMPLE FACT ABOUT" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the world, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

"A TERRIBLE COUGH."
"A TERRIBLE COUGH."

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your Lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible Cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy,' the same as the late Emperor of Germany and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

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UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the Specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

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WEIGHT IN GOLD.

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BOMBAY RIOTS.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczoms, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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(By order of the Board)
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Manager.

Bombay Office: Esplanade Road.

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Repayable on Demand at 2 per cent p. a. on Daily Balances.

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If fixed for Six Months	4 per cent. p. a.
Do. Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do. Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

Deposits are also received for Shorter Periods, the Rates for which can be ascertained on Application. The Bank will effect the Purchase or Sale of Indian or other Securities, receive Pay, Pension Dividends and Interest Free of Charge if the Moneys are remitted in its own Drafts. The Bank undertakes the Safe Custody of Indian Government Paper, Shares in the Capital Stock of Government and other Banks, &c., and receives Interest and Dividends on the same on the following Terms :—

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On Delivering up Government Paper or Shares from Safe Custody	„ ¼th „
On Paying Proceeds of Sale of Government Paper or Shares in India	„ ¼th „

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS', BREWERS',

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MANUFACTURING CHEMIST AND ESSENTIAL OIL DISTILLER,

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NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

PULVERMACHER'S WORLD-FAMED GALVANIC BELTS, for the cure of NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, have received Testimonials from THREE PHYSICIANS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and the leading Physicians of Nine London Hospitals, including Forty Members of the Royal College of Physicians of London.

The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts, which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

Dr. C. HANDFIELD JONES, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Mary's Hospital, says: "I am satisfied that Mr. PULVERMACHER is an honest and earnest labourer in the field of science, and I think he deserves to meet with every encouragement . . . the profession and scientific men."

Sir CHARLES LOCOCK, Bart., M.D., Physician to Her Majesty, says: "PULVERMACHER'S BELTS are very effective in Neuralgia and Rheumatic Affections, and I have prescribed them largely in my practice for other similar maladies, paralysis, &c."

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PULVERMACHER'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT,
194, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.
ESTABLISHED OVER FORTY YEARS.

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THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 69 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to upwards of

7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

[ESTABLISHED 1834]

FAMILY PROVISION.

A POLICY of ASSURANCE for Rs. 10,000 can be obtained at the following Rates :—

AGE Next Birthday.	Monthly Premium. Rs. a. p.
20	21 4 0
21	21 10 8
23	22 8 0
24	22 14 8
25	23 5 4
30	25 6 8
35	27 14 8

Endowment Assurances Payable on attaining the Age of 45, 50, and 55, or previous in the event of Death also granted.

Policies issued in Sterling if preferred, the Premium being payable at the Current rate of exchange

Premium REDUCED to European Rates on passing PORT SAID Homewards.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Society.

Claims paid immediately in Bombay on Proof of Death.

For Prospectus and full information apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
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ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE:
ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

FUNDS Exceed SEVENTY LAKHS.

CLAIMS PAID FOR OVER

THIRTY-THREE LAKHS.

The Company was Founded in 1874, and from that year until now its record has been one of unbroken and unsurpassed progress.

ECONOMY,
MODERATE PREMIUMS,
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS,

Are but a few of the Special Advantages the ORIENTAL offers to Intending Assurers.

Annuities Granted on Liberal Terms.

Family Pension Branch open to all Classes.

Funds in Government Paper remaining in India thus avoiding any Loss to the Assured by Exchange.

The working expenses of this Company are the LOWEST of any Company of the SAME age.

For Forms and Particulars for effecting an Assurance, apply to :—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Manager and Actuary

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000

Absolute Security Funds now exeed..... £8,453,500
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.
Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered

Fire Premium	1875	£ 742,553
„	1883	„ 992,107
„	1887	„ 998,043
„	1892	„ 2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium, returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to	£ 4,730,398
Total Accumulated Funds	„ 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£ 4,842,054
1887	„ 5,763,991
1892	„ 8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Hummum Street.

D. LINDSAY, Resident Secretary,
Apollo Street, Old Secretariat.

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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000	100	100		16½ xd
	2,000	100	75	10 p. c.	115 xd
	3,000	100	10		50 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	60xd
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	245

PRESS COMPANIES.		Yearly	Rs.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,450
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. 50	1,117½
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	227½
Bhowanugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton reola Cawnpor Press Co, Ld	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	160
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	200	200	200		107½
Bullary	600	200	all	14	207½
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	195
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	310
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	—	Nil dvd Rs.7	1,200
Fort	515	2 500		Rs. 8	112½
Fremoji	300	5)*		dvd Rs.25	1,223
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	5.	500	30	435xd
Hinjoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	dvd Rs.7½	45)
Khanderum	340	450	450	dvd Rs.30	106½xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr, ct,	430
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	53	247½
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	129
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	105
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	375*
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	227½
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	540
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25 dvd	137½
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	490
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	480
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	180	585
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	2,000
Scorah Woollen Mills	1,200	25	250	Nil	610
Surat Giriy				18	10
Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all		200
Volkart		1,00	1000	Rs. 0	195
					1,120

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G.I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p.c.	2,4)
B, B, & C. R.	—	£ 18	—	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.				Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200		310xd
	750	50	150	7½	225xd
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	1½	40
Badhem Pile	5,000	100	100	10	112
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	3,500	1,500	Rs. 300	5,250
Do. New Issue	500	375	225	Rs. 75	1,312½
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs.3	75
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	633
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 50	1,425
Deccan Ice Co, in Liquidation	1,170	100	100	Nil	£nl
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	100	200	Rs. 25	305
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	135
Kemp & Co.	4,000	500	175	dvd Rs.21	322
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	165
Maharance Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	16nl
Marcks & Co., Ld.	1000	100	100	Rs. 10	117
Nasik Road Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	175
Philips & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	97
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	475xd
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Soundy & Co	1,000	100	200	9	50
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	100	60	1,005
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	Nil.	61
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all	5	23
			100		
			25		

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	525
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	45
Ardeshir S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	3 per ct.	305
Bombay Unified	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	675
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	800	500	500	25	280
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000		180
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	220
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.35	1,450
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	365
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	870
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	dvd Rs.25	625xd
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	627½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	185
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	365
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	300
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	320
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Nil	740
Hinguphat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	dvd Rs.25	530xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,170
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	370
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,270
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	dvd Rs.25	540xd
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	530
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	—	250		132½
Jowras Baloo	1,000	1 000	900	dvd Rs.40	920
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	595
Khandesh	750	1,500	1,000	Nil	640
Khanganum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	82)
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Nil	700
Leopold	2,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	168xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.15	690
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	935
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,900xd
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	30)
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgal	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	153½
Mancockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,760
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	Nil	147½
Monarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1 000	dvd Rs.50	2,025
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	108	100		
Madura Mills.	7,770	100	100	Nil.	par
National	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	425
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	420
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,360
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	—	900
Sassoon	1,200	1,000	1,000	25	1,405
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	—	1,510
Soonderdas	750	2,000	1,000	Nil	600
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Suthern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	12½	345
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	185
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Vesaishanker Lukmishanker C. Mill Co Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,00	1,000	Nil	123
Western India	1,200	1,00	1,000	Nil	735
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	—	200
Union Mills Ld	900	1,000	1,000	—	800

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	28- 4
Gold Leaf	"	27-14
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	27- 8
Do. do. new	"	27- 4
Australia bar Gold	"	27-13
Bombay bar Gold	"	27-14
Sovereigns	"	13- 2
Do. Dezoos	"	17-15
Silver 7	"	92-14
Do, 17	"	93- 0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Literary Meeting, Y. M. C. A., Grant Road Branch, 8-30 p.m.
Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Company, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Bombay Underwriters' Association, Graham's Building, 4 p.m.
Kemp and Company, Limited, 5 p.m.
Sale of the Bhuleshwar Market, 4 p.m.
Association Football Tournament.
Final Cricket Match, Bombay High Schools Athletic Association.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Loch Tay entered the dock on Sunday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Methley Hall left the dock on Sunday, and the steamer Manilla yesterday.

DANCE AT THE YACHT CLUB.—There will be a dance at the Royal Yacht Club, on Thursday, the 4th October.

GRANT ROAD BRANCH: Y. M. C. A.—A literary meeting, with a varied programme, will be held in the lecture hall, to-night, at 8-30 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits, and China, per s. s. Rosetta, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., on Thursday, the 20th instant.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.—The next regular fortnightly mail for the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p. m., to-day, and will be forwarded *via* Tuticorin, instead of by the P. and O. steamer from Bombay.

ACCIDENT IN A GODOWN.—Ralhir Daji, a labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Lower Colaba, was, on Saturday afternoon, working in a godown at Colaba, when a bale of cotton accidentally fell on him, fracturing his right arm and leg. Ralhir is now being treated at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

AN ABSENT-MINDED WIFE.—Narayen Dhondee, residing at Falkland Road, has reported to the police, that his wife, named Goojee, thoughtlessly left a gold ornament, valued at Rs. 80, on a window near the bath room, while bathing, and on going to look for it half-an-hour afterwards, found it gone.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held in the society's *rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort*, at 5-30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 26th instant, when a paper will be read on certain social questions connected with Marriage and Inheritance among the Hindus, by Mr. Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy.

ANOTHER BAND OF GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Pheroze Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, Luximon Navrangey and four others were charged with gaming in a room, rented by the first accused, in Jugjiwan Kika Street, with cards, dice, and money. The first accused, as the keeper of the gaming-house, was fined Rs. 45, while the rest Rs. 10 each.

EFFECT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—Baloo Babaji, aged thirty-five years, residing at New Nagpada, when on a visit to a woman, in a chawl, at Nana's Wady, Girgaum, on Sunday, being very drunk, fell asleep. About two o'clock on the following morning he got up and was going down the staircase under the influence of liquor, when he fell down a distance of about ten feet, sustaining serious internal injuries. Baloo was removed to the J. J. Hospital, and detained under treatment.

FATAL EFFECTS OF DRINK.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest, yesterday, at Canal Street, regarding the death of Luximon Govind, a Hindu, aged twenty-five years. The deceased was addicted to drink, and used to squander all his earnings therein. On Sunday Luximon under the influence of liquor went to a well in the same locality, and accidentally falling in was drowned. The body was subsequently removed from the well, but life was then extinct. A verdict in accordance with the foregoing facts was recorded.

DROWNED IN A WELL.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, in the wady of Nathoobai Pitamber, near the Mahim Railway Station, on view of the body of a Goanese woman, named Jelicia Menezes, aged twenty-five years, residing at Lady Jamsetji Road. About half-past two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, deceased was drawing water from a well in the wady, when she accidentally lost her balance, fell in, and was drowned. A verdict of accidental death from drowning was returned by the jury.

CAPTURE OF A HUGE SNAKE.—A very large rock snake, about nine feet long, eighteen inches in circumference, and weighing about two maunds, was discovered at nine o'clock, on Sunday evening, in a hut belonging to one, Pandoo Crishnaji, at Agripada Road. A snake charmer, named Chandkhan, being sent for, captured the reptile and kept it during the night, in a large box. On the following morning the snake was conveyed to the Victoria Gardens, where it was placed in the dry well with the permission of the Superintendent.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 6 o'clock, (weather permitting):—

March .....Departure .....Mallandaine.
Overture.....Die Irrfahrt am's Gluck ...Suppe.
Barn Dance..Popcorn .....Lath.
Selection.....Faust .....Gounod.
Valse .....Matador .....Deacon.
Galop .....Light as a Feather .....Nicolai.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A DARING BURGLAR.—Yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Amir Husein was charged with housebreaking and theft of certain property, belonging to Mr. James Mackay, a conservator of the Port. The facts of the case have already been reported. Further evidence for the prosecution was recorded to show that accused sold the property in small quantities to different persons, and had afterwards absconded to Karachi, whence he was brought back to Bombay by the local police. The case stands adjourned.

AHMEDABAD ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM.—At the last extraordinary general meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Ahmedabad, convened by the energetic honorary secretary, Rao Bahadur Lalshankar, and the joint secretary, Mr. B. A. Neaizi, Mr. Sayad Sahabuddin presiding, it was resolved: (1) That, in the opinion of the Anjuman, it is advisable to set on foot a movement for holding, in the interests of the Mahomedans of Guzerat, educational and social conferences annually at the chief towns of Guzerat, one at a time; (2) that the first conference be held at Ahmedabad on the 22nd and 23rd of October next; (3) that a sub-committee be formed with the original mover of the propositions Khan Sahib Nanjiani, as honorary secretary, to arrange the preliminaries. The proposition was ably seconded by Munshi Sahib Abdulla Neaizi. Mr. Burhaniah A. Neaizi made a nice little speech in support of the proposition, which was unanimously carried.

ST. JOSEPH'S CONVENT, POONA.—Very few words, we trust, are necessary on our part, to call attention to this concert, which is to take place on the 20th instant, at the Gymkhana Club, under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E. We would, however, wish to say first a few words on behalf of the institution for which the concert has been organised. This convent is, perhaps, one of the most excellently managed training institutions in the Presidency, and year by year does an amount of good work, hardly appreciable by outsiders who take no interest in its proceedings or who belong to other communities. In view to bettering the financial status of this institution, Madame Pernet has graciously stepped in with a number of kind friends who have generously given their services, resulting in a treat to a concert such as lovers of classical music have probably never heard before in Poona. We notice amongst the vocalists the names of Mrs. Downing and Mrs. Oldham, while Mrs. Yeatherd and Mrs. Downing together officiate as pianistes. From our experience of these ladies we certainly expect a great treat and without in any way wishing to detract from their performances we must say that the finest numbers of the programme will be the violin playing of Madame Pernet. To all lovers of this instrument—and who can fail to admire it when in the hands of an artiste and delicately manipulated?—with such an attraction we would advise all to book their seats at once to save disappointment in the end. The Madrigal from "The Mikado" should prove a telling number especially if Mr. Crowe, who sings the tenor, is doing the coaching, while as a finale Gounod's magnificent "Ave Maria" with piano, violin, and organ accompaniment, is to be sung. Surely, nobody can cavil at such a programme, and we trust Madame Pernet's efforts will result in a very substantial sum for the convent. The plan is now on view at Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s, and though it has only been open a few days, we are glad to notice the rapid sale of tickets.—*Poona Observer.*

...DENTS' QUARTERS AT KARACHI.—Rao Bahadur ...sharam Gidumal, the eldest brother of Mr. ...idumal, C.S., District Judge of Shikarpur, ...known zemindar in Sind, has offered to the ... the Dayaram Jethmal College board a sum ...0, to be added to the fund that has recently been raised through the exertions of Professor Padshah, for the erection of quarters for the students of the Dayaram Jethmal College, coupled with the condition that the quarters are to bear his name. Dewan Mitharam's generous offer has been thankfully accepted by the President of the College board, and the quarters—the foundation-stone of which will be laid next cold weather either by his Excellency the Viceroy or by his Excellency Lord Harris—will be known as the Mitharam Gidumal students' quarters. The plan and estimates have been drawn up by Mr. J. Strachan, Engineer and Secretary of the Karachi Municipality, and were submitted for approval to the members of the College board on Saturday last. The quarters, which will be built on a large plot of ground opposite to the College building granted by the Municipality for that purpose a few years ago, will be a handsome and substantial pile containing about seventy-five rooms. The building will be double-storied and have an ornamental frontage. It will face the Kutcherry Road and will have a number of lavatories, baths, etc., and servants' quarters to its north running in a line from west to east. The main building will contain, besides the seventy-five rooms, apartments for a resident professor, a large dining saloon for the students, a debating hall, and a billiard-room. It is also in contemplation, especially of Professor Padshah, to light the whole building with electricity, and to adopt the boarding system followed in English schools at home. But whether the College board can afford the luxury of electric lights or whether the boarding system of English schools will suit native youths and their habits and ways are questions upon which there will be much honest difference of opinion. The cost of the whole structure has been estimated at one lakh and ten thousand rupees, one-half of which will, it is expected, be met by Government, the other half being made up by absorbing four memorial funds and adding to them Rs. 5,000, generously granted by H. H. the Mir of Khairpur, and Rs. 15,000 given by Dewan Mitharam, as well as the proceeds of dramatic performances given by the students of the College last June, and about Rs. 15,000, the balance of the old College association fund. The funds that are to be absorbed are the Dayaram Jethmal, the Colonel Grant, the Price, and the Watson Memorial Funds.—*Sind Gazette.*

COLONEL OLCOTT ON THE IDEALS OF THEOSOPHY.

At the Novelty Theatre, last night, Colonel Olcott, President of the Theosophical Society, delivered a lecture on the "Ideals of Theosophy" before a large audience. The Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik was called to the chair. In opening the proceedings he said that the spread of the Theosophist propaganda was so fast and wide that he thought the results were beyond the brightest expectation of the founder. India—to be correct the whole of Asia—had been the home of spiritual philosophy. He would not occupy time to show what kind of philosophy the spiritual philosophy was, for that would be fully explained by the lecturer.

In addressing the audience at great length on the "ideals of Theosophy, Col. Olcott said that the Theosophical Society was founded in 1875 in a very humble way, but during the intervening nineteen years had been making firm and steady progress. The Society had met with many a difficulty—some merited, but some unmerited. The results had far exceeded his expectation. In 1875 or even in 1885 he did not expect he should be able to be so far successful in his beloved Bombay and the whole of the world as to enable his society to boast of 400 chartered branches of all races, creeds, and nationalities. (Applause.) The chief tenets of the Society were: (1) to attempt to make a universal brotherhood; (2) to attempt to revive the ancient literature of the Aryans, Armenians, and such other olden nations for the sake of the study of the ideals embodied therein; and (3) to promote inquiry into the latent powers in man. In Theosophy there was no suspicion of political intrigues, there was no idea of asking favour from any sovereign, there was no attempt to enforce any set of dogmatic views in preference to others; there was no idea of raising nation against nation, sex against sex, or creed against creed. The founder had no desire to make profit, but the Society rested on three great principles. The Society had been able to spread Theosophy to such an extent that there were many persons in Great Britain who carried in their pocket a compressed addition of the *Bhagwat Gita*, and read it to advantage. Coming to man's relationship with lower animals and plants, Colonel Olcott said that he had known several instances in which the relationship was demonstrated by experiments. A man having a "lucky hand" was given some seeds from a large quantity to sow them in a garden, his mother and brother were also given some from the same quantity, and when the seeds were sown the three plots of land which were all in one garden were similarly treated, the seeds sown by the lucky hand came up grew luxuriantly; on the second plot the plants came up and died at once; and in the third case the plants never grew. He knew a physician, a very clever man but with an "unlucky hand." He would write prescriptions and let other people prepare the mixture, for if the prescriptions were dispensed by him the patient was sure to die. Closing his long and demonstrative lecture with the remark that the distress of the millions of poor people originated in a "false ideal," and that it could only be remedied by showing them what the real ideal was, the President of the Theosophical Society took his seat amidst loud applause.

The chairman making a few remarks, votes of thanks were tendered to the lecturer, the chairman, and Mr. C. M. Balliwalla, proprietor of the Novelty Theatre for its gratuitous use.

THE "NEW GAEN MANDLI."

THE inaugural ceremony of the new club under this above name took place on Sunday last, at the premises of the club at Grant Road. The club is started with a view to encourage Native and English vocal and instrumental music, and counts amongst its members a large number of gentlemen of the medical, legal, and journalistic professions. The membership is open to all nationalities. Though the club has been in existence only a fortnight, about forty members have already joined, and "still they come."

Sunday, being the Parsee New Year's Day, was set apart for a grand children's gathering, about a hundred children and forty members responding to the call. The bungalow, which is in the midst of a pleasant garden, was ornamented by a liberal allowance of palm leaves and oil buttees. A very large shamiana was erected for the accommodation of the children. The invited guests began to arrive from 2 p. m., and the amusement, which were kept in readiness for them were at once put into requisition. The special feature on the occasion was the orchestral performance by the children of a member under their band-master. The little ones, playing on their tiny violins and keeping rare good time with three professional players, was a sight worth seeing. The performance naturally attracted a large number of spectators, amongst them a number of Parsee ladies, who crowded the bridge and waved their handkerchiefs to the little ones by way of encouragement and appreciation. We may mention that among the performers was a little girl of ten and her brothers of eleven years of age. The little band of brothers and sisters most creditably went through the following programme with cornet, clarionet, and 'cello accompaniment:—

March .....British Grenadiers
Schottische .....Sawak
Polka.....Merry Xmas
Valse.....Edinburgh
March .....Nancy Lee
Galop.....Dixey's Land
Native Song .....
Polka.....Old China
Killaloe (Song) .....
Native Song .....
Polka.....Good-Luck
Gujrati Song .....
Polka .....Brica-Brac
Slow March .....Troop May Blossom
Slow March .....
Galop.....Imperial
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

As will be noticed some of the pieces were "Hindustani" airs, which were specially set to English music. The effect was simply marvellous. During the rendering of one of the native pieces eight boys of the new Alfred Dramatic Club joined their voices in chorus and the blending of English and native instruments was exceedingly pleasing.

At 4 p.m. the children adjourned to tea, after which Dr. Blaney who is, by the way, a member, distributed presents amongst the children. The large billiard-room was glittering with parasols, books, hand-bags, and other articles too numerous to mention. A member presented each child with a tiny Gujrati prayer-book with the name of the club embossed in gold thereon. Dr. Blaney in a short speech expressed his pleasure at being a member of the club, which was founded on the most advanced ideas of the present century.

The whole company then adjourned to the upper hall where a party of small boys, numbering thirteen and kindly lent by Mr. Mahmed Ali, the proprietor of the Alfred Theatrical Club, enlivened the proceedings by quips, repartees, and songs. They kept the whole party in roars of laughter. After some time spent in outdoor games, the children sat down to dinner, after which a magic lantern show, lent by Dr. Framji J. Patel, another member, terminated the proceedings.

At eight o'clock the adults had their turn, about fifty covers being laid. Mr. J. B. Murzban proposed the toast of the evening in a few telling words, and the assembly broke up quite satisfied with this their first gathering.

POOR HINDUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Publicus" has done well in inviting public attention to some of the wants needed very badly by the Hindu community. The improvement of the Hindu community has been very slow and their social standard is not one very highly satisfactory and enviable. The reason, perhaps, is this, that the rich portion of the community is sadly wanting in public spirit, and would not think much of aiding their fellow-brethren by way of pecuniary aid. A greater portion of the wealthy people do not evince a warm interest in literary pursuits, and their minds are not imbued with high ideas, and noble thoughts, otherwise they would try to ameliorate the condition of their brethren. They are, of course, well versed in business-matters, and if they only care for the interest of their own community, I am quite sure, they can work wonders. It is no use preaching sermons to a man who is not naturally disposed towards charity, but the generous spirit of the several heads of the Hindu community is so well-known that what is said will not be said in vain. The establishment of the Sanitarium, the G. T. Boarding School, and several other institutions speak well for the Hindu charity; but they have still much to do, and it behoves them to join their heads in a matter like this, and would make a nobler use of their money than spending it on marriage ceremonies and such other customary but useless ways. The time has now come when energy, wisdom, and activity on the part of the Hindus are required, and unless they keep pace with other communities, they cannot achieve either a social or a political distinction. Would not the Hindu Shethias rise and do something to gain a national name to be boasted by posterity?—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Sept. 15. A FEELING HINDU.

MALAD-MARWA ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg you will kindly permit me to draw the attention of the powers that be of the deplorable condition of the Malad-Marwa Road, in the Thana District. The road was constructed in 1887, and people of the locality contributed Rs. 3,000 towards the same. The road was completed and thrown open for general traffic in 1887. Since then repairs of a very unsatisfactory character were executed, and the *moorum* directed to be used by the Engineering Department of the Thana District is of a very inferior quality, and unfit for road repairing, and consequently the road in question frequently becomes so puddley and slushy, that pedestrians are put to the greatest inconvenience and traffic in general is greatly impeded. Another result of such false economy is that cart traffic has to be suspended for four months in each year. The *moorum* laid during the past monsoons, and afterwards in the month of May last has already been washed away, and all that now remains are the sharp stones, which are very injurious to bare-footed passengers. As the Taluka Local Board of Salsette Thana meeting takes place in the month of October, 1894, for the consideration and passing of the Budget estimate for the year 1895-96, it is to be hoped that this letter will be the means of drawing the attention of the District Officer to the matter, and adequate provision made by the Local Board for the metalling of the road with stone *kurce*, and thus avoid the recurrence of what has proved to be nuisance during the last four months.—Yours, &c.,

Salsette, Sept. 17. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CONCERNING COWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

ON Wednesday, the 29th August, 1894, at 11 a.m., while passing by the Girgaum Road I observed a cow (white in colour) brought forth a calf in the midst of the crowd of horned cattle at the place specially reserved on the above road for gathering them by the trustees of the Panjrapole. The ground being full of mud on account of rain, the delivered calf fell down into it, and as there was no keeper to take care of the cow and calf, the latter was trampled over by the other cattle and was put to death. Some time after one of the keepers happened to see the case when all others came up and got the calf cleaned but to no purpose as it was too late. Under these circumstances I beg to draw the attention of the trustees of the Panjrapole to the filthy state of the ground on which the cattle are made to stand, and hope that they would arrange to restore it to its proper condition; as I am informed that annas two are charged for each cattle per month. At the same time I earnestly hope that the gentlemen who are in possession of kine, &c., shall take special care not to depend on these keepers and send away the cow which is at the last stage of pregnancy to avoid such accidents in future.—Yours, &c.,

SITARAM GANOJIRAO.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

THE FUNERAL OF THE LATE PERSIAN CONSUL-GENERAL.

THE body of H. H. Haji Mirza Hoosein Khan Misbah-ul-Sultanet, the late Persian Consul-General, who died in Bombay, on the 23rd May last, was yesterday afternoon removed from the Mogul Mosque, at Baboola Tank Road, where it had been kept in an embalmed, air-tight coffin, and conveyed to the Carnac Bunder, *via* Graham's Corner, Hancock Bridge, and Frere Road for embarkation to Kerbella, the sacred place of interment of the Mahomedans. A large number of Mahomedans of different sections, collected in the compound of the mosque to join the funeral procession. A few Parsee gentlemen and the Consuls-General of Portugal, Germany, and Italy were also present. At about 3-30 p.m. Mr. F. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, representing his Excellency the Governor, arrived to accompany the funeral to Carnac Bunder. After the usual religious ceremonies had been performed, the embalmed, air-tight coffin was placed on a bier, which was covered with rich Persian shawls and flowers. At 4-30 p.m. the funeral cortege started from the Mogul mosque, and marched through the above route to Carnac Bunder, whence the bier was carried in a steam launch on board the Persian Navigation Steamer Henry Bolckow, which weighs anchor on Thursday next. The funeral procession, which consisted of a large number of Moguls on foot and a few gentlemen of higher class in carriages, was preceded by a number of servants carrying trays filled with sweetmeats, fruits, and clothings for distribution to the poor, and punjahs and flags. The chief mourners were the three sons of the late Consul. Amongst those who accompanied the procession were: Nawab Sooza-ul-Mulk, the son of H. E. Nizam Yar Jung, Consule-General for Portugal, Germany, and Italy, the Vice-Consul for Portugal, Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., Messrs. Kawasji D. Rustomji, Persian Vice-Consul, Bomonji Beheramji Patell, Hormusji M. Narelwalla, Rahimtoola Khairaz, Amiroodin Tayabji, Nuzmoodin Tayabji, Abdul Hoosein Sheerazee, F. A. Spencer, Assistant Secretary to Government, Political Department, Aga Akbar Shah, Aga Jungeeshah, Sirdar Mirabdoolalli Akbaralli Khan Bahadur, Nawab Meer Zool Fakiralli, Mr. Edulji Rustomji Reporter, and others. The procession was very imposing as it passed along with the bearers singing and chanting certain prayers from the Koran. The police arrangements along the route, made by Acting Superintendent Hack, were so good that the procession did not disturb the traffic in an way.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth silver spoon competition for the monsoon aggregate took place at Santa Cruz, on Saturday afternoon. Owing to repeated showers the shooting was carried on under difficulties, and the scores were not very high. The competition on Saturday next will be at 200 and 300 yards. The following are the scores:—

28TH COMPETITION.

	Score 700 yds.
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	27a
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	27a
Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	25b
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23c
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	21d
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	21c
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	20
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Lce-Corpl J M Mason, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Sergt-Inst G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	14

(a) Handicapped 8 points. (b) Handicapped 6 points; Winner of Spoon. (c) Handicapped 6 points. (d) Handicapped 10 points.

29TH COMPETITION.

	Score 800 yds.
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	29a
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26b
Colr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	24c
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	23d
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	23b
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	22e
Corpl C A Cutler, G I P Ry Vols	22c
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Lieut G Perry, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	15

(a) Handicapped 8 points; Winner of Spoon. (b) Handicapped 6 points. (c) Handicapped 8 points. (d) Handicapped 2 points. (e) Handicapped 4 points.

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AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
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"Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17.

THE only additional telegraphic advices calling for notice in this column to hand since those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date, are the figures relating to Cotton missing from Friday's message through Reuter, and which are given as follows:—The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe was 20,000 bales less than at the end of the previous week, at 1,890,000 bales; and that of East Indians 3,000 bales less, at 201,000 bales. The Stock of Cotton in London was as before, 10,000 at bales.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	7 31,073
" " Branches...	"	"	2,203
Other Deposits	"	"	79,36,769
Government Securities	"	"	11,79,246
Other Authorized "	"	"	84,686
Loans	Dec.	"	1,87,689
Bills Discounted and Purchased..	Inc.	"	2,56,545
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	538
Cash	Inc.	"	71,30,463

With business generally suspended to a great extent during the latter part of last week owing to the Parsi New Year holidays, the already very slack demand for Money might well be expected to have become even less; and, accordingly, the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued to-day shows an increase in the Cash Balance of over 71¼ lakhs, at 341¼ lakhs. This has been brought about principally by the large addition of 79¼ lakhs to Private Deposits, only a small decrease having taken place in Loans, while some increase in Bills Discounted made the net falling off in trade requirements about 78¼ lakhs. The Balance was further swelled by a material addition to Public Deposits at the Bank's branches; but, on the other hand, it was diminished by a further considerable increase in the Bank's holdings of Government Securities.

COTTON has been dull here to-day at a decline in prices of Re. 1 per candy. Exporters have bought nothing whatever; and the only purchase for Mill account reported is of 50 bales of Dhulia, at Rs. 146 per candy.

The prospects of the Cotton crop in the Bengal circle have been improved by the absence of further rain in the Agra and Delhi districts and the lightness of the fall at Cawnpore and Beawar since the middle of last week. The official telegrams to hand this morning, also reported the need of fine weather in the Oomra circle, where the plants were generally flourishing and in flower, and showing bolls in several districts, hardly any damage being expected in those where the rainfall has been exceptionally heavy. A further fall of some 6¼ inches had been registered at Broach; but when this morning's message was sent off it looked like clearing up, and the crop was still flourishing, though a break in the weather was needed for its further satisfactory growth. There had also been pretty heavy rain in several districts of the Dhollera circle, and the plants were slightly damaged at Dhollera itself; and here, as well as in the Bhownugger district, the plants required fine weather. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, no further rain to speak of had fallen, and it was still much needed.

WHEAT.—The tone of this market has, from quiet, become dull, the absence of more than a slight demand from shippers continuing; but prices show no quotable change.

SEEDS have also become dull, with a small export business passing; but with the exception of a decline of one anna per cwt. in *Linseed* at Rs. 7-12-0 to Rs. 7-14-0 per cwt., quotations have ruled as before.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	151	bales.
Wheat.....	12,105	cwt.
Rapeseed.....	1,316	"
Castorseed.....	752	"

FREIGHTS are weaker for forward loading. Holders of tonnage in all positions from November to May have came out more freely duting the holidays, while takers have reduced their offers by about 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE re-opened this morning after the holidays with an appearance of steadiness both here and at Calcutta; but the speculative element in the market was again *en evidence* to-day, and Merchants' Bills being still scarce locally (as they generally are at this time of the year) rates receded from 1s. 1 19-32d. for Bank Demand, at which a moderate amount was given early in the day; also at 1s. 1 19-32d. for forward Telegraphic; then 1s. 1¼d. Telegraphic and Demand, ready and forward. For three months' sight Credits the opening rate named was 1s. 1 11-16d. for ready and forward delivery, at which, nothing tranpired, and, in sympathy and the decline in the quotation for Bank remittance, this class of Paper receded to 1s. 1 5/8 ready, and 1s. 1 21-32d. forward, the market closing quiet is follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 1 15-32 to ¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic....	1s. 1 15-32 to ¼d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 1¼d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 1 19-32d. to 5/8d.	"
Francs do.	1·43 to 143¼	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103¼ for 3½ per Cents for cash, and 103 for the 1st October settlement; but the rate advanced to 103 3/8 in both positions at which it remained steady to the close. Fours have been quoted, nominally, at 103.

SHARES have not shown much life since the market re-opened this morning; but Mill Scrip has been steady, and in some cases has advanced a little, say Presidency, Rs. 20; New Great Eastern, Rs. 15; Western India, Rs. 10; Bombay Cotton Manufacturing, and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 5 each; and Colaba Land and Mill, Rs. 2½. Luckmidas Shares are Rs. 5 lower; Sind Press Shares have advanced Rs. 40; Prince of Wales, Rs. 10; and Mofussil, Rs. 5; Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,260 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending September 13, compared with the Statement of September 8, 1894:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 8. Rs.	Sept. 13. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	47,01,000	47,03,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	46,83,003	54,13,083
Do. do. at Branches	41,67,516	41,69,719
Other Deposits	3,50,24,178	4,29,60,947
Post Bills	3,333	3,454
Cash Credits, undrawn	23,41,542	21,08,401
Rs.	6,09,18,633	6,93,55,603
ASSETS.		
Government Securities.....	93,37,438	101,18,684
Other authorised Securities	19,49,184	20,33,570
Credits, on Govt, and other authorised securities.....	43,96,405	43,70,571
Loans do. do. do.	87,42,441	85,54,782
Bills Discounted and purchased.....	88,54,079	91,20,024
Dead Stock	3,95,706	3,95,749
Stamps and Stationery.....	24,478	24,491
Bullion	...	...
Balance with other Banks	1,94,052	1,33,514
Cash	2,70,14,852	3,41,45,318
Rs.	6,09,18,633	6,93,55,603

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue up to September 8, compared with the Estimates for the year 1894-95:—

	Latest Month. In Sept., 1894. Bengal.	In Aug. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate.....	27,71,750	15,00,000	52,71,750
Actual.....	46,57,400	2,74,900	69,32,300
Better than Estimate	8,85,650	7,74,900	16,60,550
Worse than Estimate	...	...	...

Six sales of Bengal opium and five months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Sept. 1894. Bengal.	To end of Aug. 1894. Bombay.	Total.
Estimate.....	56,90,000	2,82,30,500	2,82,30,500
Actual.....	2,65,04,100	88,33,200	3,53,37,300
Better than estimate.....	33,73,600	32,33,200	71,05,800
Worse than Estimate	..	...	..

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, SEPTEMBER 16.

10 p.m.	77·1

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

6 a.m.	73·6
10 a.m.	78·5
12 p.m.	80·9
4 p.m.	81·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CODRINGTON—September 10, at Kasauli, the wife of Lieut H de B Codrington Indian Staff Corps, of a daughter.
CREBBIN—September 12, at "Dulce Domum," Alipur, the wife of Captain W Crebbin, of a son.
FERNANDEZ—September 11, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of Mr F D'V Fernandez, of the Revenue Bord Office, of a daughter.
McINTOSH—September 11, at Calcutta, the wife of W McIntosh, of a son (premature).
ROBERTS—September 6, at Howrah, the wife of H V H Roberts, Bengal Police, of a daughter.
SMITH—September 12, at Calcutta, the wife of E M Smith, of a daughter.
TEMPLE—August 6, at 45 Cheriton Road, Folkestone, the wife of Major R C Temple, C I E, of a daughter.
THOMSON—September 6, at Bankipore, the wife of A S Thomson P W D, of a son.
YOUNG—September 8, at Naini Tal, the wife of Lieutenant Frederick Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FITZHERBERT—TEASDALE—September 10, at St Thomas' Church, Saharanpur, by the Revd C B Westerhout, Frank George Louis Fitzherbert, eldest son of Mr J R B Fitzherbert North-Western Railway, to Kathleen Munday, second daughter of Mr T W Teasdale, North-Western Railway.
WEBB-WARE—BARTLETT—September 6, at St Andrew's Church, Darjeeling, by the Rev A Roberts, George Webb-Ware, Executive Engineer, Bengal-Assam Railway, to Maggie, second daughter of T W Bartlett, M I C E, P W D.

DEATHS.

FORBES—September 6, at Purulia, Chota Nagar, of pneumonia, Hary Pyne Forbes, eldest son of the late Harry Neville Forbes, aged 39 years.
McINTOSH—September 11, at Calcutta, the infant son of Mrs and Mr W McIntosh.
OSMOND—September 10, at "Ye Palmerie," No 23, Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta, Walter Marsh Osmond, Senior Partner of Messrs. Mackintosh Burn and Co, No 8, Esplanade Row, East.
STRACHAN—September 13, at No 12, Elysium Row, James Strachan, assistant to Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.
WARING—September 2, Mr H W H Waring, Telegraph Master, Bezwada, aged 34 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1894.

IN view of what took place at Poona the other day no apology is needed for reverting again to the question of the causes of ill-feeling between the Hindus and Mahomedans. The importance of the subject cannot be gainsaid, for there is a constant danger that, subdued in one place, this ugly social sore will break out in another. What occurs in the Bombay Presidency to-day may occur in the Lower Provinces to-morrow. This being so it is a matter for extreme regret that (notwithstanding the sounder opinions of the *Indian Spectator*, the *Sudharak* and a few other papers) the old erroneous explanations, which are themselves calculated to engender discontent, continue to be offered. But amid the endless flow of idle assertion in the pages of so many papers it is refreshing to notice that some weeks ago, a native paper published at Poona, which has since drawn down upon itself a Government resolution, made at least an attempt to base its conclusions upon evidence. This evidence is brought under three heads: first a concrete instance of favour shown to a Mussalman by Government; secondly, the presumption arising from the concurrence of opinion in "all the Native papers"; thirdly, the admission by Anglo-Indian papers "notoriously hostile to the Hindus" of partiality shown by Government officials to the Mahomedans. The instance given under the first head is that in a certain taluka town, which is not named, a Mussalman slaughtered a cow in a public place in defiance of a police notification; that he was convicted of this offence by the Cantonment Magistrate, "a military gentleman, open, frank, and not at all versed in the ways and methods of diplomacy," who, to make a severe example, as the place was once the scene of serious riots, sentenced him to a year's imprisonment and a fine; that "somebody it seems was watching the case on behalf of Government or more probably of the District Magistrate," and soon afterwards a confidential communication was received by the Military Magistrate taking him to task for the severity of the punishment inflicted on the Mahomedan; that this was a shock to the Military Magistrate's feeling "so great that he, poor gentleman, unburthened his heart to his medical adviser, a Native, *and so the truth became public property.*" The italics are ours, as apparently is also the surprise that a confidential matter mentioned by a patient to his medical adviser should in ordinary course become public property.

We have before commented on the value of information obtained by a breach of confidence. But it seems to us most probable that in this case the communication made to the Cantonment Magistrate was not confidential at all, and did not proceed from Government or any executive officer, but was merely a judicial comment made in ordinary course by some superior judicial authority; for it is well known that all magistrates submit returns of their proceedings and the sentences passed to their superiors, and the final supervision, we believe, rests not with Government but with the High Court. And looking at the case as given by the *Maratha* it seems most natural that the severity of the sentence should have been commented on—a year's imprisonment and fine (the amount of which is not stated) for the breach apparently not of the imperial penal law but only of a local police regulation. No doubt the circumstances might conceivably have been such as to warrant so severe a punishment—as, for instance, if the act were done in a specially offensive way on purpose to provoke the Hindu community. But nothing of the kind is stated, and so far as we know the Mussalman may have been merely consulting his own convenience, and may have been quite innocent of any intention to offend. As the case stands the force of the single instance adduced is absolutely nil. Secondly, it is argued that "if men who live in distant parts of the country and who have no means of directly communicating with one another, come to the same conclusion on a given subject," there is strong reason for accepting that conclusion, and that "all the Native papers have come to one conclusion that the ill-feeling and consequent riots are the outcome of the encouragement extended to the Mahomedans by Government officials and the unreasonable sympathetic attitude adopted by Government itself towards them." But obviously the analogy is false which is here drawn between men living in different and distant parts of the country and newspapers which are published by the thousand copies, each one of which may travel a thousand miles at the cost of half an anna. And there is an equally fatal flaw involved in the use of the expression "all the Native papers." It should have been "all the *Hindu* papers," that is all the papers which from the very nature of things have strong leanings towards the Hindu view on the question at issue. It might just as well be argued that Japan must be in the wrong in the Korean quarrel because all the Chinese papers say so, or that China is wrong because all the Japanese papers say so. Again we must conclude that the force of this argument, like Mrs. Besant's now famous third proposition is absolutely "naught." Thirdly it is urged that some Anglo-Indian papers have admitted that the authorities have shown undue favour to Mahomedans. Two instances are given. The first is that of our morning contemporary, which in commenting on the Yeola riots "distinctly condemned the local European officers for having yielded to the threats of the Mahomedans." No extract is given, but it will be sufficient to observe that (as every dacoit knows) there is a wide difference between yielding to threats and giving encouragement or showing sympathy. The other instance is presented in the form of an extract from a paper, the name of which is not given but which is stated to have "supported the crusade against the Hindus."

Of course there has been no crusade against Hindus, but undoubtedly the extract shows that the writer in question is of opinion that "some of our rulers have hurried the Hindu population into passive disloyalty by giving the fanatical Mahomedan population every encouragement to outrage their most sacred and deepest prejudices." We should have been glad if the context of this passage had been given in order to show who were the particular rulers, and what were the particular measures referred to. But at best the statement made is only the opinion of one writer, or of one newspaper, and the charge preferred is distinctly not a general one. Indeed if it were not a strictly narrow one it is unintelligible how it should be brought forward by a paper which strikes our contemporary as having "supported the crusade against the Hindus." And this isolated opinion of some unknown writer about some unspecified measures of some undetermined administrators (though very much to the point so far as it goes) is all that remains of the case as put by the *Maratha*, which in its last issue observes that "it is the highest duty of Government to stem in time the wave of racial and religious animosities that is passing over the land." This is quite true, but the *Mahratta* should not overlook the equally essential truth that it is the duty of all, who exercise through the press a formative influence on the thoughts and opinions of the people, to aid the Government by every means in their power, in the discharge of this delicate and responsible task.

SINCE the commencement of trouble in Korea literature bearing upon China, Japan, and Korea has taken precedence of all other. Mr. Curzon's book of course is the most important work which has yet appeared, but writers, great and small, have had their say on the affairs of the Far East, and the papers still overflow with information, accurate and otherwise, concerning these countries. Comparisons between the Chinese and Japanese navies, armies, countries, cities, habits, customs, dress, civilization, industries have drawn, and even their women have been contrasted. The latest of the series of articles on Far Eastern subjects is that which treats of their railways, and appears in the columns of *Transport*. India is so greatly interested in railway development, that the record of progress achieved in those countries will be more readily perused than most of the articles yet written on Chinese and Japanese topics. Japan, it seems, now boasts two thousand miles of rails; China has less than a tenth of that mileage in actual operation. Japan first began to build her railways in the year of the Franco-German War, and the mileage quoted above is her record in less than a quarter-of-a-century. The standard gauge of the Japanese railway is 3 ft. 6 in. The permanent way consists of flat-bottomed steel rails, weighing 60lbs. per yard, laid on cross sleepers, with the exception of 66½ miles, on which double-headed rails on cast-iron chains are used. On the Kobe-Kyoto lines, cast-iron pot sleepers were first tried, but they were gradually replaced with timber ones. Quite recently an experiment was made with earthenware sleepers in the Shinbushi Station, but as there is an abundant supply of wood in Japan, and it is not attacked by insects, timber sleepers answer very well. The railways, with the exception of some 60 miles of double track, are single lines. On the Kobe-Kyoto line, which is 47½ miles in length, the earthwork is made for a double way, and the bridges for a single way. The locomotives used in Japan are shown to be for the most part of English manufacture, but there are some American and German engines as well as a few of Japanese make in use. As the country is mountainous, and there are many rivers and brooks, engineering works of some magnitude have been necessary. These consist of deep cuttings, high embankments, tunnels, bridges, and culverts. The bridges consist mostly of wrought-iron plate or Warren girders, except some brick arches, which are usually constructed in a deep valley, or for flood openings. The usual span of the plate girders is 40ft., and that for Warren girders is 100ft. But in large rivers, where longer spans are required, Warren girders of 200ft. span are constructed. The superstructure is of an ordinary character. When the ground is of substantial material concrete foundation is made, and masonry piers are built, but in case of soft material brick walls are usually sunk, though cast or wrought-iron piers (from 3ft. to 8ft. in diameter) are sometimes constructed. While iron is required to be brought from Europe, bricks are manufactured in every part of the country; thus the latter is preferable in Japan. One of the principal engineering works in Japan is a bridge, which is 3,967ft. in length, and cost rather more than £100,000—about £25 per running foot. Another, 3,339ft. long, cost £80,000. A bridge on the Tokaido line, which is only 1,650ft. in length, involved an expenditure of £86,000, about £52 per running foot. But the average cost per mile of the Imperial Government Railway of Japan is £12,695; and of private lines between £9,000 and £10,000. The traffic receipts of the Imperial Government Railway are about £30 per mile. Those of the Nippon Railway Company are about £18 per mile. In China it is now possible to reach the Great Wall by train, and when the line to the Siberian frontier is completed, the mileage will exceed seven hundred. Indeed, so remarkably has the long delayed interest in railways been aroused in China, that it is believed when the war is over the Government will establish a net-work throughout the whole empire. The line from Tien-Tsin to Kai-Ping was built by a private company, of which the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, is practically the head. The Viceroy who had been mainly instrumental in developing the collieries at Kai-Ping, at once saw the advantage that the line would afford. He lost no time in commencing work; and being backed up by Tongking-Sing and Claude W. Kinder, C.E. (the manager and engineer to the Colliery Company respectively), by Messrs. Pethick (assistant manager), Lemmore (traffic manager), Buchanan (assistant engineer), and others, the construction of the railway from Kai-Ping was pushed on rapidly, and in 1886 the first section of the line (28 miles) was opened for traffic to Lun-tai, the extension to Tien-Tsin—the maritime port for Peking (62 miles)—was completed in 1888, and the first special train from Kai-Ping to Tien-Tsin was run through by Mr. Kinder on the 25th July, 1888. The remainder of the line has been constructed by the Government, and an appropriation of £400,000 a year has been made for it. The northern part of the railway is intended mainly as a barrier to Russian aggression. Surveys were made a few weeks ago at a point about fifty miles beyond the Great Wall, and the line will soon be continued to Port Arthur, the naval station of the northern fleet. The line of which greatest results are expected when it is carried out is the Siberian frontier line, which is one day to join the railway, now being built to Vladivostock, with which we referred the other day.

CAUSE for anxiety is not yet at an end in the Central Provinces. After long drought there has been continuous rain, and a break is now greatly needed in Saugor and Nagpur. Fourteen thousand persons are still employed on famine relief-works in the Central India Agency, and there seems but little hope that the number will soon be reduced. In the Central Provinces measures of protection against famine are numerous and as extensive as circumstances will allow. They may be divided into these classes—the acquisition of plots of land as fodder reserves and for arboriculture, the extension of communications and irrigation. Eleven plots of uncultivable land in the densely populated area of the Raipur and Bilaspur districts have been purchased to be managed as fodder reserves in the interest of the people. Fuel and fodder reserves which were established in the Sambalpur district are improving in condition. Stricter conservation is to be enforced; but local officials are warned that they are not to be influenced by any desire to gain an income for Government. Experiments are being made on the hills near Nagpur. The term "Fuel and Fodder Reserves," it is explained in the report on famine relief-works, customarily refers only to a few small plots of land, which have been specially taken up during the past six years, but as a matter of fact the greater portion of the Government forest reserves—covering nearly twenty thousand square miles of country—is of practical value as subsidiary to agriculture and not as a source of commercial products. The sale of timber constitutes, indeed, quite a minor item in the revenue, of the Forest Department, which represents, in great part, money paid by the agricultural population for services or supplies connected with their cultivation. As regards the extension of communication the branch railway line to Sambalpur added thirty miles of line to the Provincial system and a hundred and twenty-three miles of a new roadway. In irrigation an expenditure of close on six thousand rupees was incurred last year, in villages which have alienated landlords, whose interest in their estates does not extend to the expenditure of money on them. It will thus be seen, it is no fault of the local administration that famine perennially prevails in the Central Provinces, for all that human power can do to avert it is done.

IN a short time, our London correspondent writes, Lord Rosebery will have to be thin

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

REPORTED ROUT OF THE CHINESE.

CAPTURE OF PING-YANG.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

It is reported here that a great battle was fought between the Chinese and the Japanese at Ping-Yang, on Saturday last, resulting in the Chinese being utterly routed, and that out of 20,000 Chinese, who defended the position, 16,000 are included among the killed, wounded, and prisoners.

Ping-Yang was ultimately captured by the Japanese after an attack on both flanks of the Chinese.

The Japanese loss is stated to be 30 killed and 270 wounded.

THE WILL OF THE COMPTE DE PARIS.

The will of the Compte de Paris has been published.

In it the Compte ask his friends to support his son, and expresses his conviction that it is necessary for France to become a Christian nation in order to recover her former greatness.

THE LOAN CONVERSION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

The conversion of the four per cent. Loans in India, on the 14th September, amounted to seventy-three lakhs. English figures are expected to arrive at Simla on Wednesday when the final total will be published. The remaining portion of the 1865 Loan will be notified for discharge shortly.

LATER.

The total conversion of the four per cent Loans in India, on the 15th September, amounted to over 63 lakhs.

THE BELUCH-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

The demarcation work on the Beluch-Afghan boundary will be concluded by the end of October.

THE EXPLOSIVES COMMITTEE.

The committee on the question of explosives will now commence their sittings in December as it is considered necessary to dispose of the question as soon as possible.

THE CANTONMENT CODE.

There has been very considerable delay in connection with the publication of the Cantonment Code; and the Code will not be gazetted for the criticism of the local Governments till late in October. It is decided that part of the committee appointed last year to revise the Code will meet again during the coming Calcutta session if replies are received in time to finally revise the Code in accordance with the views of the local Governments consulted.

ABOLITION OF THE STATION STAFF OFFICE AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 17.

It has been decided to abolish the appointment of a Station Staff Officer at Bangalore from April, 1895.

NATIVE INFANTRY OFFICERS TO BE MOUNTED ON PARADE.

The Government of India have accepted the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief that all British Officers of Native Infantry regiments should be mounted on parades other than ceremonial. A circular embodying this change will be issued shortly.

THE PERMANENT GARRISON OF MANIPUR.

A committee will assemble in November to consider the question of the provision of accomodation for the permanent garrison at Manipur.

NEW MUSKETRY REGULATIONS.

In the new musketry regulations published the principal changes are:—The qualifying points for marksman have been reduced from 175 to 160; first-class shots from 145 to 130; second class shots from 100 to 80; third class-shots under 80. Standard of merit—very good from 150 to 130 points, good from 130 to 115, moderate from 115 to 100, bad from under 100 to 80. These figures refer to the Lee-Metford rifle, with cordite ammunition. This new classification will have effect in India from April, 1894. The classification for the Martini-Henri rifles will presumably be the same as for the Lee-Metford, but this is not expressly stated in the review, published by the *Pioneer*. For Cavalry the classification is as follows:—marksman, 150 points, first-class 120, and second-class 70.

CAPTURE OF A DACOIT LEADER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 17.

Kya Yit has been arrested and now all the members of the gang, of which he was the leader, are accounted for. They caused much trouble in the Katha District during the past eighteen months.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, accomby her Highness the Maharani and suite, arrived in Poona, to-day, by the 9-10 train. His Highness was received by the Hon'ble Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Political Secretary; Mr. Ommaney, Collector and District Magistrate; and Captain Cox, Aide-de-Camp, on behalf of his Excellency the Governor. A guard-of-honour was present at the station; and a salute was fired to announce his Highness' arrival.

H. H. the Maharaja performed the opening ceremony of the wire-drawing department of the factory of the Poona Metal Manufacturing Company. There was a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen. An address was presented to the Maharaja in which the company detailed the scheme of a free industrial education. The Maharaja made a suitable reply.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 15.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, SEPT. 16.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay to Trieste, arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 17.

French mail-steamer Salazie from China arrived.

The German East Africa Line steamer Safari arrived at Zanzibar, from Bombay, on the 16th instant.

The Bombay-Japan Line steamer Arroyo arrived at Kobe on the 17th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	102⅞
3 per cent. Rentes	104½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 3-8
Bar Silver	29½

THE RIOT IN POONA.

ARREST OF TATA SAHEB NATU.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 17.

Tata Saheb Natu was arrested this morning, charged with being a member of an unlawful assembly, and disobeying orders as a public servant. The accused was arrested in his own house, and when taken to the Farashkhana, was released on bail, his brother, Bala Saheb Natu, honorary magistrate, being the principal surety. Tata Saheb, it is alleged, was with the mela through which the disturbance began. It is reported that other arrests will follow, and all the prisoners will be placed together before the magistrate.

A MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE.

A Municipal Conference met this morning to discuss the various questions connected with Municipal reform. The Hon'ble Mr. Pudamjee presided. Several members, including the Hon'ble Mr. Runchodlal, spoke to the importance of these matters. It was eventually decided to send the resolutions round to different municipalities requesting them to give their opinion on the subjects mentioned in the draft resolutions.

MR. RANADE ON INDIAN INDUSTRY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ranade read a paper on "the Present Position of the Future Outlook in the Indian Industry" last evening.

CRICKET: GANESHKHIND VS. COMBINED REGIMENTS.

The cricket match between Ganeshkhind and the Combined Regiments was played off to-day. Ganeshkhind lost by three runs. Lords Harrrs played a good game for 54. The Combined Regiments had made eighty when time was called for the loss of four wickets.

BRITISH REGIMENTS.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Lieut Deas, run out	31	b Poore	10
Lieut Fernyhough, b Poore	13	c and b Poore	6
Lieut Cates, st Herron, b Poore	6	c and b Col Harris	3
Sergt Stevens, c Lord Harris, b Poore	0	not out	21
Lieut Bliousjohnson, b Lord Harris	10	not out	33
Capt Cochrane, c Elliott, b Poore	26	did not bat.	
Sergt Labat, st Herron, b Poore	7		
Corpl Aldridge, c Martin, b Elliott	19		
Private Allott, c and b Poore	5		
Capt Scott, b Elliott	3		
Capt Rogers, not out	0	b Poore	5
Extras	6	Extras	0
Total	126	Total	78

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B.	R.	M.	W.
Poore	123	47	5	6
Lord Harris	55	62	1	1
Sergt Elliott	65	21	2	3

GANESHKHIND.
1st Innings.

Lord Harris, b Deas	54
Col Harris, c Rogers, b Stevens	8
Poore, b Stevens	4
Dr Martin, b Cates	6
Cox, b Cates	3
Edgerley, c Stevens, b Cates	0
Elliott, b Deas	13
Twocock, b Deas	0
Gabb, not out	5
Herron, b Deas	5
Macqueen, run out	1
Extras	14
Total	123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	W.
Deas	65	3	4
Stevens	90	3	2
Cates	35	1	3
Rogers	5	0	0

THE WORKING OF THE MINTS.

A RESOLUTION is published regarding the working of the mints in 1893-4. It states that the mint law, which since 1870 had remained unchanged, underwent an important alteration during 1893-4. On 26th June, 1893, the law allowing private persons to tender silver to the mint for coinage, either directly or through the Paper Currency Department, was repealed, and from that date, except for the receipts of nearly two crores of tolas of silver from the exchange banks, the operations of the mint had been restricted to working off the silver then held and to coining such small coins as are required to meet the ordinary demands of the public for small change. This event was the central fact of the mint history of the year, and must be prominently noticed, since it affected, as far as silver was concerned, all operations of the year, and vitiates any comparison with the results of other years. Imports of gold into India during the year under review were much larger than in 1892-3, having amounted to 474,635 ounces, valued at Rs. 3,14,65,300. In 1892-3 imports were 272,442 ounces, valued at Rs. 178,17,891. The imports of 1892-3 were, however, unusually small, and the exports greatly in excess of the imports. The value of the metal tendered for coinage in the Calcutta mint was Rs. 29,720, but no gold was coined during the year. In the Bombay mint no gold was tendered for coinage or coined. The net imports of silver during the year exceeded the net imports in 1892-3 by 8,805,461 ounces, and this, although imports of 1892-3 were exceptionally large, having been exceeded only three times during the last half century; and although the mints were closed to the coinage of silver for the public before the end of the first quarter of the year.

The mints having been closed to the coinage of silver for the public on 26th June, the coinage of silver in the two mints was only about 38 per cent. of that of the previous year, being smaller by Rs. 7,87,90,263. That there was even as much silver coined as is shown in the returns is due to the fact that a considerable quantity, imported by the exchange banks and landed in India subsequent to the closure of the mints, was accepted by Government on special terms and used for coinage. This quantity produced an outturn of Rs. 1,91,87,250.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR H. M. SANDBACH, Royal Artillery, proceeds home on transfer to the 2nd Battery, 2nd Depot Division Field Artillery.

LIEUTENANTS J. H. TWISS and J. S. Liddell, Royal Engineers, are permitted to proceed home on reverting to the Imperial Establishment.

LIEUTENANTS M. D. BELL and W. P. Alexander, Royal Artillery, are transferred to the 36th Field Battery and No. 21 Company Southern Division Royal Artillery, respectively.

MAJOR J. A. FERRIER, D.S.O., Military Works Department, is transferred from the Madras Command to the Head-quarters of the Director-General; and Major T. Digby, from the Rawalpindi Command, will succeed him in Madras.

CAPTAIN MANTELL, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been appointed Railway Transport Officer at Jhansi during the ensuing cold season. It is decided to abandon the Sohagpur rest camp, and the troops will in future rail through between Jubbulpore and Khandwa.

LIEUTENANT G. B. RONEY-DOUGAL, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Lieutenant E. R. Cureton, Scottish Borderers, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble C. F. H. Napier, Rifle Brigade, have been detailed to attend the Pay Master's instruction class at Rawalpindi on the 1st October.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—5th Dragoon Guards.—Lieutenant H. H. Lamb to be Acting Pay Master. 1st Bengal Cavalry.—Major R. F. Gartside-Tipping to be Commandant, vice Morris, vacated; Captain C. H. Hayes to be 2nd-in-Command, vice Michell, seconded; Captains W. D. Thomson and C. Davis to move in grade succession; Captain C. E. Hodgson to be Squadron Commander. 13th Bengal Lancers.—Lieutenant P. Holland Pryor to be Adjutant.

THE rigorous incognito enforced upon the Khedive, says the *World*, during his brief European tour has excited much astonishment in diplomatic circles. His Highness is evidently accompanied by an emissary from the Yildiz Kiosk, for the incognito was far more severe after it became known at Stamboul that Sir Horace Rumbold had managed to see Abbas Pacha for ten minutes at the Hague. The invitation of the King of the Belgians was politely declined, but the Turkish Minister managed to give the Khedive a passing peep at Brussels, during which he discarded his fez and assumed the disguise of a very badly-fitting low-crowned hat. At the Grand Hotel, Antwerp, strict orders were given that the word "Khedive" was never to be mentioned, and that no such person was stopping there, despite of all these restrictions his Highness, [illegible] at table d'hote and drove about in a [illegible] to amuse himself a good deal, and [illegible] at his visit next year.

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 31.

THE FOOTBALL FEVER.

WE may soon expect an epidemic of the football fever. This is the season of the year when symptoms begin to manifest themselves, and the cynic flies from his accustomed haunts for fear of being talked to death by endless chatter on the winter game. The football fever is a terrible malady when once it seizes its victims. We hear much of the mortality of cholera and the ravages of "yellow Jack," but these malignant diseases must pale their ineffectual claims before those of football fever. When there is an outbreak in any town or village the football fever claims its thousands upon thousands. It is most difficult to escape from the infected area scatheless. It invades the community in most ruthless fashion, and all sorts and conditions of men, women, and adults are attacked. Fortunately, the disease does not always take this virulent form. During May, June, July, and August a few cases may be discovered by the diligent philanthropist, but from September to the end of April it is peculiar to the English climate, and no one is safe. Colonials and foreigners who visit our hospitable shores during these eight months cannot be too careful, or they may be stricken in their prime, and find themselves suffering from a complication which requires a long and severe regimen to overcome. The patient is kept at a very high tension, and is invariably in an excitable and nervous state. Much as he suffers himself, his friends are still more grieved by his endless ravings. Morning, noon, and night, at work, at play, under all circumstances and without any provocation, the afflicted does nothing but think and talk football. It is very painful and distressing, so much so that some poor fellows, who are really "bad cases," are almost as severely avoided as if they were lepers. I have on several occasions been so unfortunate as to find myself in the company of a whole room full of young men cursed by this awful visitation, and I have even sighed for the silence of a padded room in a lunatic asylum. 'Tis a sad sight. The worst of it is that the doctors seem powerless to alleviate the distress. But I will no longer employ the language of parable.

GREAT "GATES."

The fascination of football is one of the features of life in these days. Twenty-five years agone football had a certain vogue with a few—mostly old public school boys—but now it is the great poor man's sport, the passion of the populace. For several years it has been said that football was at its height, and that a reaction would set in. Well, I doubt if we have yet reached high-water mark. Indeed, judging by last season's experiences, I should say that interest in our national winter pastime is still growing rapidly. On February 10, of the present year of grace, eight great English cup ties were played. Needless to say, it was a Saturday afternoon. There was a very strong wind, and at several of the matches rain actually came down with tropical violence. Notwithstanding the breeze and the rain, it is convincing enough of the fascination of football and of the power of the fever to know that 22,000 spectators gathered together at Sunderland, 17,000 at Newton Heath, 15,000 at Sheffield, 15,000 at Liverpool, 10,000 at Leicester, 10,000 at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 7,000 at Nottingham, and 6,000 at Burton. In other words, the average attendance at each of these eight matches was over 12,000, and the total money received at the gates was estimated at £3,200, or, an average of £400 each. No less a sum than £960 was taken at Sunderland over the first meeting between Sunderland and Aston Villa. If you remember, these two clubs had to play three matches ere they could satisfactorily settle the question of superiority. At the first of these the money gathered in was, as I say, £960, at the second match £400, and at the third £800. These figures speak eloquently for the popularity of football. Let me, however, refer to the Association match played at Glasgow on April 7, between England and Scotland. On that day 39,356 people each paid 1s. for admission, and 2,001 paid 6d. Some 3,750 other persons were also on the ground, so that this great battle was fought in the presence of 45,108 spectators, the total receipts being £2,641 13s. 6d. This, so far as I know, is the biggest assembly and the handsomest "gate" on record in these islands. Can it be said after such evidence as this that professionalism has killed the game, and that interest is waning? I trow not.

THE LOVE OF EXCITEMENT.

When I have looked round a field on some of these occasions I have often asked myself why football is so beloved by the masses. How is it? Is it because football comes to kill what is often called the dull season? Football is with us when the days are short and dismal and the nights are long and dark. It comes as a boon and a blessing to man when he most needs cheer and comfort. When sombre skies sadden humanity, when piercing winds sweep o'er the plain and chill us, when the world too often seems a dreary desert, and when life is naught but a galling load then comes football to dispel our moody melancholy, to make the blood course quickly and warmly through our veins, to throw vivacity into jaded folk and arouse us to life and action. Football does all this and more, both in the player and spectator, by reason of the excitement it creates, develops, and sustains. Love of excitement in men and women is the secret of the fascination of football. From the cradle to the grave we are all everlastingly in search of some form of novelty and excitement. The craving for novelty and excitement are mainsprings of action within most of us. We are always hankering after something new, something we have never seen before, something that is thrilling and blood-stirring. Those who lead the quietest of lives, the most monotonous existence, have some mild form of excitement. There be people who pursue one dull and weary round year in year out—but most of them—nearly all—have some titillations of excitement if we could but know them. In their search for excitement some people drink strong liquors and stimulants, some take opium and drugs, such as morphia, some read novels and books of adventures, some go on the turf, some gamble either on horses, in stocks, or in "futures," some haunt the theatre, some revel in the delicious delights of soul-stirring music, some pace the art galleries in search of pictures which move them, some perennially perambulate round billiard tables, some love to toy with the "devil's picture books," some fall in and out of love and get married and divorced, and thousands go to the football field—all, all in search of excitement. We are so restive that some of us find exticement even in our religion, which is surely meant to bring peace and calmness by its solemnity, and to take us as far as possible away from the mere artificial devices of the common herd. Football primarily appeals then to our love of excitement.

THE INSTINCTS OF OUR RACE.

But it does more than this. Football appeals so powerfully to the instincts of our race. It provides us with that fierce joy which warriors feel in meeting foemen worthy of their steel. The English dearly love a fight, a fair struggle between man and man. It is a natural feeling in a people born to conquer. There are all the transports of joy associated with victory and all the throes of agony connected with defeat. The average Britisher loves to see a struggle if it be only between two dogs. The uncertainty of the issue is a great charm in these matters. Cricket is so sedate, so comparatively calm that it hardly stirs our pulse, while football, even in November and December, makes us forget ourselves, our sorrows, and our trials in the ever-changing aspects of the tournament. Some severe critic of the English drama has declared that if you knock one man down on the stage you raise a smile, if two men are laid low there is a burst of laughter, but if three or four are levelled with the boards, why, the whole house is simply convulsed. This is the drama of action. Yes, we English worship action, and on this principle football is popular. There is no roar like the outburst of 12,000 people, convulsed by the sight of two twelve-stone men rolling in the mud and rising with a vast patch of mother earth on the side of the face, or a trade-mark upon the south-western extremity of what were, maybe, white knickerbockers. There is a supreme and irresistible sense of satisfaction in seeing somebody else in such a situation. And then when the players themselves smile at their picturesque plight, and forgetting their tumble in the mud, continue the strife, why—it's good for us all to see. A philosopher declares that "it is the swamping of reason by feeling which one sees in almost every case of excitability; and the free surrender of oneself to passing gusts of emotion is a training in instability of character and purpose." This is all very well, but if we all regulated our conduct and action by the calm voice of reason, what a dull and respectable world it would be! The football devotee has plenty of stability of character and purpose. He remains loyal to his club in the hour of victory and in the day of defeat. His is a strong love, and his one purpose, his sole object is to see his favourite organisation capable of giving any eleven a desperate ninety minutes. Look you, he does not altogether care about having a team which can lick creation so to speak. There is but a modicum of fun in seeing one team thrash another by fourteen goals to none. It may swell the goal average and look very well in the annual returns, but, bless you, it does not represent half the enjoyment of some hard-fought game in which victory is secured by the bare majority of one goal to nothing. A strange fact—but absolutely true according to my observation—is that clubs which are too powerful do not command sightseers. If the issue of a contest is a certainty three parts of the charm of the so-called struggle is lost. Over and over again has public patronage fallen away from clubs after they have won the National Cup. It was so with the Blackburn Olympic—the first to bring the trophy into the provinces. They paid a terrible penalty for their vandalism, says the Southerner. The Blackburn Rovers, West Bromwich Albion, and Wolverhampton Wanderers have all languished for support after securing the old silver vase. You see ambition has been realised. The eleven has killed interest in itself and its doings by its success. This has likewise been the experience of Sunderland after sustained and brilliant efforts in the League tourneys. The public could only be aroused out of lethargy by the prospect of a stern struggle.

OTHER REASONS FOR POPULARITY.

In addition to the excitement which football affords, the laughter it provides by its rough and tumble character, the fierce joy it occasions by reason of its man to man struggle, we must not overlook other points which make it so popular. With a large ball, on a large ground, it is a game which is eminently adapted to please large numbers of people. In lacrosse, lawn-tennis, polo, and cricket, the ball is small and its rapid movements more difficult to follow. One cannot lose sight of a football. Another factor which conduces to the popularity of the game is its simplicity. Lawn-tennis and golf are too involved ever to be understood by the mass of humanity. They are sports for educated players; not for spectators unless one has had experience of the courts and the links. Now in football any dullard can see that the object of each side is to shoot the ball between the posts of one's opponents, and prevent them from retaliating in the same way. It is as simple as A.B.C. The only difficulty that anyone ever experiences in football is in reference to the question of off-side. But you may leave that to the referee and sip your fill of sport. In addition to its suitability for spectators, and its simplicity of purpose, we must not forget that our winter pastime is above all things a poor man's recreation. Even if one plays it is not a costly game, but for the general public as sightseers it is remarkably cheap. It does not make great demands upon our time, and the prices for admission even to the very best coigns of vantage are not overwhelming. I have long considered that money invested in the season ticket of a good club brings an ample return. Then, too, football unconsciously appeals to us as typical of life, its pleasures and disappointments, its constant changes, its ups and downs, its blows and caresses. There was once a great football match played in Ettrick Forest, between the Ettrick men and the men of Yarrow, the one backed by the Earl of Home, and the other by Sir Walter Scott. Two songs were written on the occasion, and in them is the following stanza:—

"Then strip, lads, and to it, though sharp be the weather.
And if by mischance you should happen to fall,
There are worse things in life than a tumble on heather,
And life is itself but a game of football."

THE GAME OF FOOTBALL.

But in the game itself there is so much to admire if one will but think of it. In football we see a rare utilisation of human speed and endurance, a test of the temper as severe as boxing, and a discipline in harmony, unity, and unselfishness unequalled in any other diversion. A player, however brilliant, will always be beaten by an inferior man who can keep "ca'm and kerlected" as one of Bret Harte's characters says. Since boyhood's happy hour have we been told of the old man who illustrated the advantages of union by breaking separate sticks in twain which he could not force asunder when they were tied together in one compact mass. On many a club banner we see this depicted, and the aphorism, "Union is Strength," writ below. But football as played by a clever team is a more pronounced object lesson in this principle. The perfect organisation and understanding, the oneness of purpose, the unselfishness of action, the readiness of resource in difficulty, the prompt and cool judgment of a well-trained eleven must command the admiration of all thoughtful observers. The game gives an outlet for the excessive animal spirits of young men, and if one is to succeed as a player football compels its devotees to keep good hours, to be temperate, in all things, to take only nourishing food, and to be systematic in baths and exercise. It requires exact obedience. I can never forget the words of Mr. Almond, the headmaster of Loretto School, who in December last wrote: "I can say for myself that, under the circumstances of the luxurious and self-indulgent habits in which boys are unceasingly brought up at home, the constant panic lest they should suffer any pain, the absence of apprehension lest their moral and physical fibre should become feeble by disuse, and the tendency of the examination system to make the development of character a secondary consideration, I would not care to face the responsibility of conducting a school were there not rooted in it, as I hope, an imperishable tradition, an enthusiastic love of football." If I were to write columns I could not say more in praise of football than this. What is true of the boy is largely true of the man. Let the game proceed.

IN the September number of the *English Illustrated* Deputy-Surgeon-General Paske, writing of the Indian Mutiny, narrates several incidents of the period between Lord Canning's final acceptance of aid from Nepaul and the engagements near Mandori and Chanda. The following is one episode of that stirring period. Information reached the British that a formidable medley of fighting-men, with four guns and several trained gunners, were marching down the main road from Oudh. "We determined, says Surgeon-General Paske, "to take the bull by the horns, and test the mettle of our men in the face of the well-served guns. A march of some ten miles brought us to a bend in the road and within view of the enemy, who were occupying a strong position on high ground and from the lay of their guns, evidently awaited an attack from the main road. As, however, we pushed through the corps towards their rear they changed front and faced us—a movement anticipated by our commandant who intended to take due advantage of it. A flanking party was accordingly detached under a very promising young officer, but owing to the nature of the ground, it made too long a detour and arrived on the scene too late to be of any service. Meanwhile, we moved leisurely within range, their guns opening the ball and ours promptly returning the salute. It did not, however, take long to discover that in this artillery duel of two against four most of the fun was on their side; and after having allowed ample time for our flanking party to put in an appearance, the order was given to storm the enemy's position. To our horror not a man stirred. After every form of argument, persuasion and threat had failed, it only remained for the few European officers to lead the way in the hope that the men might perchance follow. We, therefore, set out at a brisk pace, the guns flashing in our faces, round shot hissing and tearing overhead, and bullets innumerable pitting along the earth all around. But the hazardous experiment was crowned with success; for ere long the whole force dashed past us with a mighty cry, faces stern and set, their muskets trailing in the left hand, while with the right they gripped their terrible knives. Many bit the dust, but at last the kookeries got among the rebels, and every gunner died at his post. To us those gunners unquestionably owed their training, though they did not die in the Company's uniform; few other Asiatics could have handled their guns with such effect; no others would have died for them."

ROVERS' FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

1ST ROUND.

WELSH REGIMENT VS. 7TH HUSSARS.

THE fifth annual association tournament, held under the auspices of the Bombay Rovers' Club, began on the Cooperage yesterday evening, when in the first ties of the first round the Welsh Regiment from Secunderabad met the 7th Hussars from Mhow. There was a large crowd of spectators present, the reserved enclosure being quite full, but the play was disappointingly slow. Contrary to expectation the Welsh had a practical walk-over outplaying and out-pacing the Cavalry men, who were so much out of hand that they were constantly getting in each other's way. The ground was in grand condition and the weather fine and cool, and though the sky was overcast the rain kept off.

It was ten minutes past five when Lieutenant Tulloch, R. A., whistled "open fire." The Welsh kicked off against the wind, and soon showed their superior training. The weak defence of the Cavalrymen was easily broken through, and before five minutes elapsed Henson was obliged to kick behind to relieve the pressure of a combined attack by the Welsh forwards. The "corner" was barren of result, and a good run by Baldwin and Dempsey the Hussars left wing promised well, but the Welsh half-backs were too quick, and Collier returned the ball to Edwards, who fed the wings so judiciously that the Hussars goal was again in danger. Hazlett, however, managed to keep the ball from passing him, but the Welsh swarmed so eagerly to the attack that three corners in quick succession were awarded them, owing to the play-for-safety tactics adopted by the backs. The last of the number was shot by Campbell, who sent it to Edwards, and the latter getting free of the scrimmage put it through the sticks, claiming first blood for the Welsh.

Success cheered the Welsh to fresh effort and the Hussars were absolutely unable to get the ball past the centre line. The Welsh forwards were much too fast for the Hussars backs and passed with good effect. After much slow and uninteresting play, within ten yards of the Seventh's post, Dalbier shot a second goal for the Welsh. To the end of the period the Secunderabad men kept the upper hand.

After the interval for rest, the Hussars warmed to their work and the game became more level. The crowd showed a great partiality for the Cavalrymen, and encouraged them by loud cheers. Dempsey and Baldwin on the left wing worked hard to retrieve the fortune of the day, but they had little support worth speaking of, and the weakness of the back line again let in the Welsh forwards. Campbell made a very pretty run all down the left touch line and centered ten yards from the sticks. Edwards made no mistake either in receiving the ball or making the shot, and the Welsh score was increased by another point. The Hussars pluckily kept at the uphill work, but their fleet opponents were not easy to stop, and the game ended in favour of the Welsh by three goals to love.

The winners were splendidly schooled and played an equal and consistent game, never becoming flurried, and always at their posts. Their line of forwards were fast and unselfish, and Edwards, the centre, balanced the play between the wings with much skill.

The Hussars had no combination whatever, and though the individual efforts of Dempsey and Hazlett, the goal-keepers were excellent, they had no chance against a team like the Welsh. The following were the teams:—

Welsh Regiment.		7th Hussars.
Seed	Goal	Hazlett
Goodall	Backs	Punshon
Picken		Henson
Stone	Half-backs	Sims
Collier		Allen
Harris		Saunders
Williams	Forwards	Urquhart
Dalbier		Lee
Edwards		Barrow
Stafford		Baldwin
Lt. Campbell		Dempsey

The match this afternoon will be between the Rovers and the Durham Light Infantry The Teams are:—

Rovers.		Durhams.
Stevenson	Goal	Basinett
McFarlane	Backs	Solari
Walton		Gale
Ellis	Half-backs	Meehan
Catchpole		Watson
Allan		Gissing
A. Simpson	Forwards	McCann
F. Simpson		McKernan
Eastwood		Enderby
Langton		Lt. Ainsworth
A. Brown		Hornby

POLO.

THERE will be a game this evening, commencing at 4-30 o'clock. The sides will be as follows:—

1ST ROUND.—Colours: H. Raymond, F. Graham, G. Griffith, and F. A. Prevost vs. White: I. Thakore Dhokal Singh, 2. Major Milton, 3. Man Singh, and back, J. Fairclough.

2ND ROUND.—Colours: H. Raymond, F. Graham, G. Griffith, F. A. Prevost vs. White: 1. T. W. Birkett, 2. Maharaja Zalim Singh, 3. J. Fairclough, and back, Thakore Goman Singh.

3RD ROUND.—Colours: H. Raymond, F. Graham, G. Griffith, and F. A. Prevost vs. White: 1. Thakore Dhokal Singh, 2. Major Milton, 3. Man Singh, and back, E. Cornish.

4TH ROUND.—Colours: H. Raymond, F. Graham. G. Griffith, and F. A. Prevost vs. White: 1. T. W. Birkett, 2. Maharaja Zalim Singh, 3. H. E. E. Procter, and back, Thakore Goman Singh.

5TH ROUND.—Colours: Thakore Dhokal Singh, F. Graham, Man Singh, and J. Fairclough vs. White: 1. H. E. E. Procter, 2. Maharaja Zalim Singh, 3. E. Cornish, and back, Thakore Goman Singh.

6TH ROUND.—Colours: Thakore Dhokal Singh, E. Cornish, Man Singh, and H. E. E. Procter vs. White: 1. T. W. Birkett, 2. Maharaja Zalim Singh. 3. Major Milton, and back, Thakore Goman Singh.

CRICKET.

THE ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL C. CLUB VS. THE LOHARCHAWL C. CLUB.

AN interesting match was played, on Saturday, between these clubs, resulting in a victory for the former by 28 runs. For the Money School M. G. Powar and R. D. Dharwarker played excellent, scoring 27 and 18, respectively; and amongst those of the Loharchawl Cricket Club V. G. Potnis and P. C. Roy played really a good game for their 15 and 12 runs, respectively. The fielding on both the sides was good. The following are the scores:—

ROBERT MONEY SCHOOL C. CLUB.

M G Powar, b Sinker	27
A T Kerker, self-out, Jayaker	1
D T Dabholker, st Sinker	7
R D Dharwarker, b Sinker	5
Redker, b Dhurandher	9
Kirtiker, b Dhurandher	2
B G Reuben, b Dhurandher	0
M G Telang, b Sinker	4
K D Pal, c Jayaker, b Sinker	0
R D Dharwarker, b Jayaker	18
Rajadhye, not out	7
Extras	8
Total	88

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Jayaker	23	0	15	3
Sinker	70	2	30	4
Jogieker	15	0	9	0
Dhuraudher	35	1	22	3

THE LOHARCHAWL C. CLUB.

W M Dukle l-b-w, Powar	1
L M Dukle, b Powar	9
Pandit, b Kerker	2
V G Potnis, b Kerker	15
P C Roy, c Kirtiker, b Kerker	12
Jayaker, b Kerker	7
Dhurandher, b Kerker	0
Sinker, not out	4
Bhave, b Dabholker	2
Kshirtagar, c Redker, b Kerker	1
Jogieker, b Dabholker	5
Extras	2
Total	60

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	M	R	W
Dabholker	40	1	19	2
Powar	30	0	14	2
Kerker	50	1	25	6

A YOUNG Siamese Prince, son of Prince Nares a brother of the King of Siam, is at present staying in Jersey, having gone there for a holiday with the Secretary of the Siamese Legation at Paris, with whom he has been living during the last three years. The Prince's father was accredited to the Court of St. James' and to the Government of the United States from 1883 to 1887, and is at the present time a member of the King's Cabinet.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharmsi presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Mr. Byramji Nusserwanji Servai, the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Messrs. Cowasji Pestonji, Dinsha Bamanji Master, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, Goolam Hoosein Allana, W. R. Hamilton, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. G. Lund, Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya, Nanabhai Nowroji Katrak, Pestonji Nasarwanji Wadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Mr. Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Rahimtulla Mahomed Sayani, Messrs. S. Rebsch, G. W. Roughton, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Mr. R. H. Vincent.

THE HON. MR. MEHTA AND THE PRESIDENT OF THE CORPORATION.

After the minutes of the last meeting had been signed, the President said that at the outset he had to inform them that he had received a letter from the Hon. Mr. Mehta on the subject of the signing the minutes of the proceedings of the Corporation of the 10th inst. The letter ran as follows:—

Bombay, 16th September, 1894.

To the President, Bombay Municipal Corporation.

Sir,—I have the honour to request you to place on record that absence from Bombay prevented me from attending the last two meetings of the Corporation, and to draw its attention to the inaccuracy of the minutes regarding what I said on the point of order affecting the undesirability of the Chairman addressing the meeting after the reply. I have given the correct account in a letter which I have addressed to the two English dailies. I trust you will place this letter before the Corporation.—Yours, &c.,

PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA.

After reading the letter the President proceeded to remark that as Mr. Mehta was now present he might explain to them the manner in which he wished to re-open the question of the correctness of the minutes of the meeting held on the 6th inst., were signed on the 10th. Before he gave a ruling on the point he would like to hear what Mr. Mehta had to say about it without entering into the merits of the question whether the minutes were correct.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta submitted that his letter required no explanation. He was not able to attend the meeting when the minutes were signed owing to absence from Bombay, but immediately after he got the copy of the minutes he wrote the letter to the President, simply informing him that his absence from Bombay only prevented him from bringing to his notice the correction which was required to be made in the minutes. There was nothing more to be done with the letter than to record it on their minutes. He did not want to argue the question as to why his letter should go on record. The President had read the letter, and it must appear on the minutes. If the letter was simply recorded it would serve his purpose.

The President remarked that after having heard Mr. Mehta, he thought that it would be irregular to record the letter. The only letters from members which were recorded were letters written to the Secretary on the day of the meeting apologising for non-attendance. The minutes in question were signed on the 10th instant, and he might point out that the letter not only said that absence from Bombay prevented Mr. Mehta from attending, but it went further and stated that the minutes were not correct. The Act required that the minutes should be reduced to writing by the Secretary on the day following the day of the meeting, and that they should be sign

memoration of persons by naming public streets after them.

Mr. Roughton's amendment being put to vote was carried.

COLD ROOMS AT THE CRAWFORD MARKETS.

On the motion of Mr. W. R. Hamilton, the Corporation resolved to ask the Commissioner to report on the advisibility of erecting cold rooms in connection with the Crawford Markets for the storage of market supplies, the probable cost of such rooms, and the fees which might be charged for their use.

This concluded the business of the monthly meeting.

" ORDER AT THE CORPORATION."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE " BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta's letter, which you publish to-day, compels me to address you again on this subject.

As my views regarding the procedure I intend adopting during my Presidentship have been sufficiently stated in my letters, which have already appeared in the press, I shall say no more about this part of the controversy.

I cannot allow to pass unnoticed the statement of Mr. Mehta that what appears on the minutes of the Corporation is as "gross a travesty of what I (Mr. Mehta) really said as could well be imagined." Mr. Mehta thus charges the statement on the minutes as being a ridiculous imitation of what he actually spoke, and then proceeds to say from his recollection what he thinks he did speak. Without intending to cast the slightest reflection upon Mr. Mehta, he will permit me to say, that his statement as now put in his letter is a considerable improvement over what he said at the Corporation, and which so far as my memory serves me is correctly reported on the minutes. If what actually occurred ten years ago had been present to Mr. Mehta's mind at the time he raised the point of order I think he would probably have used at the Corporation words similar to those he now uses. My present object, however, is to point out the danger which would result if, after the minutes of the Corporation are confirmed, a member is allowed to question the accuracy or correctness thereof or to throw the slightest suspicion upon them.

The Municipal Act lays upon the Secretary the duty of " drawing up " the minutes, and " finally entering" them in a book. Every one acquainted with the Municipal Secretary, Mr. Barrow, knows how well he discharges this duty, and Mr. Mehta himself has, at the Corporation, on more occasions than one, praised Mr. Barrow's skill and ability. Mr. Barrow has the advantage of being a short-hand writer, and he is invariably in the habit of taking down there and then all points of order, which are raised at the Corporation meetings. He informs me that on the present occasion he took down this discussion at the time. However, strong one's memory may be, it is apt to fail at times, and if between Mr. Mehta's present recollection of what he thinks he said at the Corporation and what he is reported on the minutes to have said preference is given to the written record, I hope, Mr. Mehta will not say that those who give such preference are not justified in doing so. I cannot, Sir, allow even Mr. Mehta to raise any question about the correctness of the Corporation's record. If the record can be questioned, there will be no conclusiveness and finality in the proceedings of a constitutional body like the Corporation, and the dangers arising are too obvious to be pointed out. Mr. Barrow tells me that during the last twenty-one years that he has been the Secretary the correctness of the minutes has never been challenged on points of fact. It is amusing to see Mr. Mehta calling what appears on the minutes as my "account" of what occurred. It is certainly inexplicable, unless Mr. Mehta used the words which he now takes exception to, that the local dailies should have also reported him on similar terms. I make the following extract from the report of that meeting which appeared in your issue of the 7th instant.

" The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta rose to a point of order. He submitted that it was decided at the instance of the late Mr. Justice Telang and Dr. Peterson, who were then members of the Corporation, that the President could not address the Corporation after the debate had been closed with a reply from the proposer of the original motion, and all the Presidents without exception had invariably followed the rules since that time."

The report of your contemporary is as follows:—

" The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, speaking to a point of order, said that it was decided at the instance of the late Mr. Justice Telang and Dr. Peterson, who were then members of the Corporation, that the President should not address the Corporation after the debate had been replied upon. All the Presidents have followed the ruling ever since without exception."

Either Mr. Mehta did use these words or words very similar to these or the whole thing is the product of the imagination of the Municipal Secretary and the reporters of the daily press which is hardly conceivable.

Mr. Mehta and I must necessarily build up different structures if we start with different foundations. Mr. Mehta would have the public to believe that the minutes are a burlesque of his speech, while I accept them as a correct record.

I am glad that one thing is now placed beyond all doubt, and Mr. Mehta himself admits it, viz., that there has been so far no decision of the Corporation on the question, and that since Mr. Mehta's Chairmanship successive Presidents have not invariably followed the imaginary ruling.

When I have distinctly stated in my first letter that I was compelled to write it in justice to myself to clear the misconception which seemed to prevail in reference to my ruling, and more so by reason of the reference made to it in the press, I fail to understand why Mr. Mehta should attribute to me purposes which did not and do not exist. I had neither any desire to expose the " dreadful inconsistencies and misrepresentations " of Mr. Mehta, nor to " cover him with confusion." If Mr. Mehta was not able on the spur of the moment to call to mind accurately what took place ten years ago there is nothing extraordinary about it and for this I do not find any fault with him. At the time he raised the point of order he may have been under the impression—a very natural one—that the Corporation had come to a decision on this question at the instance of the late Mr. Justice Telang and Dr. Peterson. For the moment it may have escaped his memory that it was not a decision or a ruling of the Corporation, but a conversion at the instance of those two eminent members of the view he once held and his " religious observance " of the contrary practice during the subsequent period of his Chairmanship.

With regard to the fourth paragraph of Mr. Mehta's letter, I shall only say I have no recollection that while addressing the Corporation, " I stood corrected on my own admission, " or made any " confession at the meeting of the impropriety and incorrectness " of my remarks that Mr. Mehta was not correct in saying that Mr. Cuffe's amendment was not " honest and straightforward."

I have a great respect for Mr. Mehta's opinions, which on many occasions are no doubt sound and correct, and when I happen to differ from him I do so with diffidence—but he will pardon me—if I should prefer to his judgment the verdict of the public on the question of my impartiality or otherwise on the occasion in question.

It is one of the duties of the President to see that every proposition laid before the Corporation is in proper form and order, and on several occasions I have—as every former President had—to make or suggest alterations and modifications in the wording of propositions and amendments. I should have therefore thought that there was nothing improper in my revising when desired so to do the amendment moved by Mr. Cuffe.—Yours, &c.,

ABDULLA M. DHARAMSI.

Sept. 17.

PROFESSOR LAWSON TAIT says that there are certain orchids that secure the fertilisation of their stigmas by making bees drunk. In no other way could they get these insects to cut up the necessary anthers to carry the pollen to the proper place. Every such flower is a veritable liquor saloon, licensed by nature, the beverage supplied being distinctly alcoholic.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes :—" I have used Koko for the Hair for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling, promotes its growth, and is a most pleasant dressing imaginable." This testimonial speaks for itself. No lady or gentleman should be without Koko. It is specially suited for a hot climate, being cooling and refreshing, and it cleanses the head of dandruff.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE final programme of the Commander-in-Chief's first tour is as follows : Leave Simla 15th October ; arrive Dharmsala 18th, leave 21st ; arrive and leave Dehra Ismail Khan 24th ; arrive Edwardesabad 25th, leave 27th ; arrive Dehra Ismail Khan 28th, leave 30th ; arrive Dehra Ghazi Khan 31st, leave 1st November ; arrive Quetta 3rd, leave 7th ; arrive Hyderabad (Sind) 8th, leave 16th ; arrive Peshawar 18th, leave 23rd ; arrive Mian Mir 24th, leave 3rd December ; arrive Ferozpore 4th, leave 9th ; arrive Ulwar 10th, leave 11th ; arrive Bhurtpur 12th, leave 13th ; arrive Bareilly 14th, leave 21st ; arrive Lucknow 22nd, leave 24th ; arrive Calcutta 26th.

THE detachment of the Borderers at Dalhousie left there on the morning of the 13th instant to join their head-quarters at Mooltan. The men are in high glee that their regiment, which was to form part of the reserve in connection with the Waziristan boundary demarcation, has now been detailed for duty as part of the Commissioner's escort. As regards other troops, orders are out for the Seaforth's detachment and one company of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders to leave on the 6th October, while the remainder of the right half battalion of the latter regiment march from Dalhousie on the 16th October. The head-quarters and left wing of the 23rd Pioneers arrived at Jhelum by special train on the 13th instant. Officers and men looked fit after their hard work at Chilas. The right wing was expected to arrive on the 15th instant.

UNDER a recent decision of Government, the Audit officer is to submit to the local Government concerned, on or before the 1st September, instead of on the 1st April as heretofore, a list of all officers, other than officers of the Indian Civil Service or the Army, who will attain the age of fifty-five years, or whose extensions of service will expire during the next official year, with a view to the necessary action being taken for the retention or otherwise of the officers in question.

THERE are, as was stated some time ago, to be none of the usual camps-of-exercise in the Bengal Presidency this winter, except a gathering of eight or nine regiments of cavalry at Muridki. Minor manœuvres may, however, take place. Thus the 39th Gurkha Rifles and 2nd Battalion of the 3rd Gurkha Rifles will move from Lansdowne to the foot of the hills near Kotdwara for drill and manœuvres. The 1st Battalion 3rd Gurkhas march from Almora to Ranikhet next month for ten days' drill with the Hampshire Regiment.

ATTEMPTS to improve the process of sugar manufacture in the Central Provinces have hitherto met with very little success. A professional sugar-maker has recently been employed in the Chindwar district in giving demonstrations of the practice followed in the North-West Provinces. The system of manufacture adopted in the North-West Provinces is not only more economical than that which obtains in the Central Provinces, but is said to yield a better quality of sugar. The manufacturers, it is stated, showed interest in the demonstrations, but there is little prospect of their adopting the improved methods. This is the more surprising as the growing scarcity of fuel is said to be checking the cultivation of sugar-cane in the Central Provinces.

AN interesting statement was made by the new chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal, Mr. Bythell, with regard to the traffic and the disappointment at the slow expansion of trade with America. The hope is expressed that steamers now from Liverpool to Bombay will arrange sailings from Manchester, and, as for cotton, if the Liverpool Cotton Association will not meet the changed conditions amicably, there is nothing but to form a Brokers' Association in Manchester.

CAPTAIN APTHORP, of the Royal Irish, the popular and most efficient honorary secretary of the Lucknow races, is about to resign that position, all the persuasions of his brother Stewards and friends notwithstanding. It is no secret that Captain Apthorp has been led to this decision by the unpleasant occurrences that came into prominence during the recent monsoon meeting. A thorough sportsman himself, he has taken a vast quantity of trouble to promote sport for the love of the thing ; but it is easy to understand that he does not care to be associated with the promotion of anything that is not sport. The cases sent up by the Lucknow management are now under consideration by the Turf Club Stewards at Calcutta ; and we should hope that if Captain Apthorp finds his views vindicated by their decision, he may yet re-consider his resignation. It would be very difficult, says the local paper, to find a successor with the same combination of all the qualities that go to make up a good race secretary.

LIU-JUNG-FU, who has been sent by the Pekin Government to Formosa to assume the high-sounding position of Assistant Imperial War Commissioner, is the Rob Roy of the China-Annam marches. Originally nothing more or less than a border pirate whom the Chinese would have decapitated on the spot had he fallen into their hands, he gathered round him during the French war in Annam and Tonquin a band of freebooters who have since attained a European celebrity under the name of the Black Flags. Not a little of the awe which the Black Flags have inspired is probably due to their name, just as the stage pirate is assisted by his imposing black beard. Mr. J. G. Scott, however, describes Liu-Jung-Fu himself as a leader of great ability and daring. He has probably been sent to Formosa in anticipation of a descent by the Japanese fleet. The Governor of Formosa would scarcely seem to be capable of conducting his own defence ; for he recently issued a proclamation offering rewards on a graduated scale for the destruction of everything Japanese from a man-of-war to a camp follower. On the other hand, if the Japanese intend to strike a blow with their fleet, 'twere well, from their point of view, if 'twere done quickly. Their position in Korea is already one of great difficulty, and might easily become one of grave peril. They have lost control of the communications with the East coast ports, and will now apparently be compelled to confine their operations to the neighbourhood of the capital, where reinforcements can still reach them oversea by Chemulpo. A decisive victory on land, or a successful descent by the fleet on the Chinese coast, either in the Gulf of Pechili or elsewhere, is urgently required to restore their waning prestige. Even should they be thus fortunate, they would be well advised to use the advantage to terminate the struggle on favourable conditions. Those who asserted that the Koreans have never forgotten the previous invasions of the Japanese, and have never forgiven the barbarities perpetrated by their soldiers, evidently spoke the truth. The Japanese would require to imitate the Russians in the Caucasus and exterminate half of the Korean population before they could occupy the country safely.

MAJOR-GENERAL GRANT, Inspector-General of Cavalry, will leave Simla on October 12, halt at Umballa from the 13th to the 16th, and then make the following inspections : Jullunder, October 16 to 20, 14th Bengal Lancers ; Sialkot, 21st to 26th, 11th Hussars and 12th Bengal Cavalry ; Jhelum, 26th to 29th, headquarters of the 10th Bengal Lancers ; Kohat, October 30 to November 3, 3rd Punjab Cavalry and wing of the 10th Bengal Lancers ; Peshawar, November 4 to 8, 13th Bengal Lancers ; Hoti Mardan, 9th to 12th, the Guides Cavalry ; Nowshera, 12th to 16th, 11th Bengal Lancers ; Rawalpindi, 17th to 21st, 4th Dragoon Guards. General Grant will arrive at the Lahore camp on November 22, when he will inspect the 9th, 15th, 18th, 19th, and 6th Lancers.

A SECUNDERABAD correspondent writes to the *Madras Mail* :—" A cowardly and unprovoked assault was made by ten or twelve natives, armed with bamboos, upon Private Woods, of the Suffolk Regiment, who, on the night of the 5th instant, was passing along a lonely part of the road that leads from Trimulgherry to Secunderabad. He was partially stunned by the blows that were showered upon him. Getting away from his assailants he made the best of his way to the South Station Hospital, when he was found to have received a severe cut over the left eye. Inquiries are to be set on foot to discover the miscreants connected with this cowardly deed. Outrages of this kind, though seldom reported, are becoming quite common in the Secunderabad Cantonment.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY, Acting Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

HEAVY CLAIM AGAINST A WELL-KNOWN JEWELLER.

KANKOOBAI VS. PANALAL POORANCHAND.

THIS was an appeal filed by the plaintiff, Kankoobai, against the orders of the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, made on the 8th August, 1893, whereby he confirmed the report of the then Assistant Commissioner, Mr. G. H. Farran, dated 27th February, 1893. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary and Ferreira, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant ; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant and respondent, a well-known jeweller of Bombay and Calcutta.

The present appeal, the hearing of which is likely to occupy the court several days, is the outcome of a lengthy litigation between the plaintiff, the widow of Moonilal Pooranchund, and the defendant, her late husband's half-brother. In the year 1881, she brought a suit in the Bombay High Court against the present defendant and his brother Nanuckchand Pooranchand, praying that it might be declared that she was absolutely entitled to the whole of the moveable property of which her husband died possessed; that an account might be taken of the shares, cash, and ornaments, jewels, and other moveable property left by him ; that the then defendants might be ordered to hand over to her the whole of the ornaments forming her stridhan, to make suitable provision for her out of the joint family estate ; and that an account might be taken of the estate under the directions of the court. Subsequently the plaintiff was allowed to withdraw so much of her claim as she made as heir of Moonilal Pooranchund to the self-acquired moveable property of which he died possessed, with liberty to her to bring a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action. That suit was decided so far against the plaintiff that the court rejected her claim for delivery of the jewels and ornaments mentioned as forming her stridhan or for their value, and the court declared that she was entitled, so long as her circumstances were as they were at that time, to receive maintenance from the defendants out of the joint family property at the rate of Rs. 200 per month from the 1st August, 1883, and the defendants were further ordered to pay her the sum of Rs. 5,000, being arrears of maintenance, and her costs of the suit. In July, 1884, the plaintiff filed another suit against Panalal Pooranchund, praying that she might be declared absolutely entitled to the whole of the moveable property of which her husband died possessed ; that an account might be taken of the property in the hands or under the control of the defendant, together with the accumulations, income, and profits thereof ; that the defendant might be ordered to pay to plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,000 as compensation for withholding the property ; and that, if necessary, her husband's estate might be administered under the directions of the court. In support of her claim in this second suit, the plaintiff alleged that her husband died at Bombay on the 19th March, 1880, intestate and without issue, leaving the plaintiff his widow, one brother Nanuckchand, and the defendant his half-brother. Moonilal was during his lifetime joint with his brothers, but at the same time carried on his own separate business in jewellery, opium, cotton, and other merchandise, and accumulations of his own. He was at the time of his death possessed of considerable self-acquired moveable property of the estimated value of about Rs. 1,50,000. Defendant had taken possession of the property after Moonilal's death, and of his books, papers, and documents. Plaintiff submitted that as widow of Moonilal, a childless Hindu, she was absolutely entitled to the whole of his self-acquired moveable property. The defendant, while admitting the possession of the property of Moonilal, had set up a claim to be entitled to retain the same as security for monies due to the defendant by Moonilal. The plaintiff said there was no truth in the defendant's above allegation. The plaintiff said she believed that the defendant had tampered with some of the jewellery of her late husband which he possessed himself of, by substituting stones of low value for precious stones of large value which were previously there. At the close of the hearing of this second suit, the court referred the matter to Mr. Fox as Commissioner to ascertain what self-acquired property of the deceased Moonilal came to the hands of the defendant Panalal, and what such self-acquired property consisted of ; to ascertain what sum was due from Moonilal, at the time of his death, to Panalal as representing the joint family ; to ascertain whether Panalal held any property of Moonilal as security for such indebtedness at the time of Moonilal's death, &c. At the conclusion of a long enquiry made before the Commissioner, he certified to the court that he found that Panalal had, since the death of Moonilal, disposed of certain articles of Moonilal's self-acquired property ; that he had taken an account of what was due from Moonilal at the time of his death to Panalal as representing the joint family and found that there was so due the sum of Rs. 1,96,995-14-9 ; that there was due on such account, on the 16th February, 1893, the sum of Rs. 3,62,576-4-0, against which was to be set the amount chargeable to Panalal in respect of the property above referred to ; that there was nothing due by Panalal as representing the joint family to Moonilal ; and that Panalal held the property before mentioned as security for the amount so due by Moonilal. The plaintiff and defendant filed exceptions to the Commissioner's report, and the matter came on before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons in August, 1893, and on the 8th of that month, his Lordship passed an order discharging the exceptions and confirming the report.

It was from that decree of Mr. Justice Parsons that the plaintiff now appealed, alleging among her grounds of appeal that the judge erred in holding that the account of the dealings between Panalal and Moonilal was an open, mutual, and current account within the meaning of Article 85, Schedule 2, of Act XV of 1877. That the judge ought to have held that the account had ceased to be an open, mutual, and current account more than three years before Moonilal's death, and that all items entered in the account, more than three years before his death were barred and should be disallowed. That the judge should have held that Panalal should not hold Moonilal's property as security for any money due to him from Moonilal. That the judge ought in any event to have reversed the finding of the Commissioner that the sum of Rs. 3,62,576-4-0 was due to Panalal from Moonilal on the 16th February, 1893. That the judge erred in holding that the Commissioner was in any way concluded by the order of reference from drawing inferences and presumptions against Panalal. That the judge ought to have held that Panalal had suppressed the cash-books, ledgers, &c., and should have drawn inferences and presumptions against Panalal in consequence thereof. That the judge erred in confirming the Commissioner's report in respect of the items, excepted to by the appellant in her exceptions to the report. That the judge ought to have held that Moonilal, at the time of his death, was entitled, as a member of the firm, to set off against the sum appearing due by him to the firm his one-third share in the firm, &c.

The arguments in the appeal were heard during the day.

AFGHAN AND TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

THE following are news items from our correspondents :—General Ghulam Haider Khan with his staff is still at Jellalabad and is engaged in getting a deep ditch dug round the city to prevent the town from being flooded in future, as was the case this year. The ditch would also be some protection from the attack of an enemy.

The Amir's troops at Asmar are in good health.

One Abdul Rasul Khan, Accountant of Khoistani Kabul revenue, whom the Amir had put in confinement at Kabul for misappropriation, lately escaped, but near Surkh Rod was re-captured by a son of Haider Khan of Gundamuck and sent back to Kabul.

His Highness the Amir recently deported to Persia, with his family, one Dost Muhammad, Herati, who was employed as Mirza in the Amir's office at Kabul. The Mirza's property at Kabul and Herat has been confiscated.

The Amir has stopped the honorarium of several of his correspondents at Peshawar and elsewhere in the Punjab, for his Highness is greatly bothered by their quarrels and reports against one another.

The Amir is at Paghman with his sons and family.

Mir Said Beg, the present Badami of his Highness the Amir at Peshawar, has been called to Kabul, Mulla Ababakur will shortly relieve him.

Mir Haider, late Postmaster, has been sent back to Peshawar in place of the present man who goes to Kabul.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE Ohdewala Stakes for the Native Army, 200 and 500 yards, was won by a team of the 26th Madras Infantry from Rangoon with 228 points. The Commander-in-Chief's prize was won by A. Company, Northampton Regiment. The Lloyds Lindsay for the British Army was won by the second team of the Royal Horse Artillery with 125 points (Rs. 80) ; second, A. squadron of the 19th Hussars with 125 points (Rs. 50) ; third, D. squadron of the Hussars with 124 points (Rs. 25).

SKINNY MEN and Weak Women, do not be disheartened. PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA will protect you from an untimely grave, as it enlivens the spirits, invigorates Brain Powers, strengthens physical tissue, and renovates and rebuilds the shattered constitution without regard to age or sex. Is a special fond for the fatigued and overworked with brain or body. Rs. 3 and Rs. 7, of MADON, SONS & Co.

POONA INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

DR. DESHMUKH'S PAPER.

DR. DESHMUKH in his paper on " the chemical industries of India," said the object of the present paper is to discuss how chemical industries can be started and developed in our Presidency. During the last twenty years, since the time we were aroused to the sense of the great importance of industrial development in our country, it will be seen that the attention of the intelligent section of our people has been mainly drawn towards the mechanical industries, and this was not unnatural.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Continuing, Dr. Deshmukh said : If a thorough investigation and search were made of the mineral resources of our country, numerous places would be found from which rich stores of mineral wealth would be obtained. In the absence of such information, no enterprise can be undertaken in the direction of establishing such industries. In this connection it would be well to remember and ponder over the following figures, which show what quantities of metals we imported in our Presidency in the year 1892-93 :—

	Cwt.	Rs.
Brass—		
Wrought	5,938	3,20,268
Copper—		
Unwrought	2,355	95,710
Wrought—		
Lametta	874	1,72,780
Mixed or yellow for sheathing	1,34,739	51,54,729
Sheets and other manufactures.	1,22,402	58,83,291
Lead ore	1,849	22,778
,, pig	13,012	1,16,772
Wrought sheets, pipes & tubes.	3,240	31,023
Other sorts	4,311	53,623
Tins—		
Unwrought (block)	12,499	9,77,484
Wrought (including plates) sheet not tinned iron	24	2,394
Zinc—		
Unwrought	37,376	5,56,560
Wrought	4,894	97,579
Metals—		
Unenumerated	2,687	2,37,981

Against this it is worth mentioning that our export trade in metals is represented by the following figures :—

	Cwt.	Rs.
Brass—		
Wrought	2,937	2,49,868
Copper—		
Sheets	1,932	1,37,701

The most important salts or compounds of these metals used in large quantities in dyeing and other industries were made in this country from the various metallic ores. But even these trades are now dying out in consequence of competition with cheap and purer samples imported from foreign countries. Copperas or green vitriol and blue vitriol are prepared from impure copper and iron pyrites. But the native produce is not so pure and cheap as the foreign produce that is imported, and the workmen in these trades, being ignorant of the processes of making them pure and cheap, are losing their custom, and the trade is everywhere gradually dying out. The manufacture of red lead, white lead, and litharge is in the same moribund condition. The manufacture of alum and saltpetre suffers heavily from the same causes. The raw materials required for the manufacture of these very useful salts is abundant in our country, but, in consequence of unscientific methods of preparing them, foreign produce is preferred to the native in the various industrial arts where it is required. In our Presidency nitre or saltpetre is made in the Nassick District by the class of workmen called Sorawalas. It is comparatively impure and is used in making native fireworks. Alum is prepared from pyrites in Cutch. This too is impure and cannot stand competition with foreign alum in the Bombay market. The alkaline salts of soda and potash are very useful in dyeing as well as in the manufacture of soap, candle, and glass. Their use has been known to our workmen, and they procure them from natural sources. Carbonate of soda is found as an efflorescence on the surface of the land in some districts, and there it is merely to be collected. In the impure state in which it is found it is used by the local workmen in soap and glass-making. This impure carbonate of soda is known as " Us " and is obtained near Kapadvanj in the Kaira District and Viramgaum and Prantij in the Ahmedabad District. Potash salt naturally occurs in the ashes of plants. It is largely extracted from this source all over Cutch and is used in supplying potash to the alum-maker. Both these salts are very useful in various arts, and if the workmen were made acquainted with their properties and the methods of obtaining them in a purer condition, they would be more largely used and create a greater demand in the market. In countries where the various industries in which these salts are used have developed to a very great extent, the natural resources of the land, in supplying these salts ready-made, fall short of the requirements of the trade. New methods have, therefore, to be found out to prepare these on an extensive scale from other materials which abound in nature. Thus the very useful alkaline salt of soda is now made artificially from common sea-salt. This trade has now so far developed that it has become one of the most important trades of the European countries. This alkali is useful in so many different chemical processes applied to the industrial arts that its consumption has well-nigh become the index of the degree of industrial development of a country. To prepare soda from salt we must first prepare sulphuric acid. In all large soda-manufacturing works sulphuric acid is also prepared. Where soda and sulphuric acid are prepared, numerous other important products are obtained as by-products. To prepare sulphuric acid we must have copper or iron pyrites and nitre. Both pyrites and nitre are obtained in our country. The pyritic ore is burnt, and the vapour arising from it mixes with the vapour arising from burnt nitre and makes sulphuric acid. The burnt nitre is regenerated by exposure to air and becomes again fit for use, while the burnt ore yields, by further treatment, metallic iron and copper. The sulphuric acid thus manufactured is made to act on common salt, and the action results in the production of hydrochloric acid, sulphate of soda, and sulphate of magnesia. The first of these is largely used in making chlorine and bleaching powder ; the second gives, by further treatment, caustic soda and carbonate of soda, and the third, magnesium sulphate, obtained merely as a by-product is in itself a useful commodity. The alkali trade, including the manufacture of sulphuric acid and soda, has become so important, and so many chemists and scientists have applied themselves to it, that the process employed in the manufacture of these products and in the disposal and utilization of the waste products have become a very interesting study. Before long this trade must be started in our country. Intelligence and capital combined can alone do it. The products of this trade are useful and essential in many industries, and without the alkali trade the other industries cannot be worked with profit. Pyrites, common salt, and nitre, which are found in abundance in our country, are the only materials with which this trade is worked, and, if the requisite knowledge is combined with enterprise and capital this important trade can soon be started. Once on a fair footing, this trade will give a strong impetus to other numerous industries which depend for their working on the products of this trade.

BLEACHING.

The bleaching industry, which has of late grown to a very great extent in many European countries, depends mainly on the use of the products of the alkali trade. Bleached goods of cotton, silk, and wool are in much greater demand than unbleached ones. Bleaching process as understood in former times meant washing with some alkaline solution and exposing the fabric to the action of air and sunlight. But the discovery of chlorine as a bleaching agent and the use of bleaching powder as a convenient form for carrying chlorine made the process so very easy, thorough, and cheap that the industry has rapidly grown to gigantic proportions. This new method of bleaching, our manufacturers must soon learn to practise. To be able to practise this method with commercial success we must prepare our own bleaching powder, and we can do this only if we have hydrochloric acid and black oxide of manganese. The first is obtained in large quantities as a by-product in the alkali trade. The second is a cheap ore, but not yet found in our country. We must either import the ore from foreign countries or find out its whereabouts in our own. If the ore is found in abundance in our country, which is not at all unlikely, and if the alkali trade is started on a large scale so as to yield large quantities of cheap hydrochloric acid as a by-product, we would be able to produce cheap bleaching powder, and bleach our goods cheaply. At present we import bleached and unbleached goods to the following extent :—

	Yds.	Rs.
Unbleached—		
Cotton cloth	214,441,632	2,61,19,343
Bleached—		
Cotton cloth	143,206,429	1,70,61,711

and export to the following extent :—

Unbleached—		
Cotton cloth	57,419,644	65,62,273
Bleached		
Cotton cloth	32,229	36 365

The above figures show that, while we import unbleached and bleached cloth in the proportion of 24 to 14, we export the same in the absurdly low proportion of 5,741 to 8, thus clearly proving how backward we are in the bleaching trade.

(To be concluded.)

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE JUTE CROP.

THE Final Forecast of the Jute Crop for season 1894 (to the middle of August) is published as under :—Season.—The character of the season up to the middle of June was briefly described in the Preliminary Forecast published on the 29th June 1894. Up to the end of May, the rainfall was abundant and well distributed in East and North-Bengal, which comprise the most important jute producing districts in Bengal. In the districts of South West Bengal, East Bihar, and Orissa, the rainfall of May was, however, generally short of the normal. In June the rainfall was much short of the normal in almost all the districts of North Bengal, and also in Jessore, Murshidabad, and Dacca ; elsewhere it was either normal or in moderate excess. In Cuttack alone the rainfall during June was excessive, having amounted to nearly twice the normal fall, and gave rise to floods. During July the rainfall was abundant everywhere except in North Bengal, which continued to suffer from a greater or less deficiency of rain until the close of July. At the end of July there was a general and heavy fall of rain throughout North Bengal, which nearly made up for the deficiency of rain during June and July. During the first-half of August the rainfall appears to have been favourable in every district. But for the deficiency of rain during June and July in North Bengal, the season would have proved to be highly favourable to the cultivation and growth of the jute crop. The crop does not appear to have suffered anywhere from the early rise of the rivers or from floods, except in Cuttack, which is, however, comparatively unimportant as a jute-growing district.

Area sown.—The total area sown in jute in Bengal is estimated by the District Officers, in returns appended to this note, to amount to 2,236,500 acres, against 2,222,600 acres estimated to have been sown last year. The increase in area is inappreciable.

Character of the crop.—Only one district, viz. Tippera, returns a bumper crop, or crop above 16 annas (16 annas being the formula approved for Government returns for an average crop) ; ten districts—namely, Nadia, Jessore, Rajshahi, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Mymensing, Faridpur Purnea, and Maida—return the crop as from 14 to 16 annas ; in ten districts—namely, Burdwan, 24 Parganas, Khulna, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, Dacca, Backergunge, Noakhali, and Bhagalpur—the outturn of the crop is estimated at from 12 to 14 annas ; and in five districts—namely, Hooghly, Midnapore, Murshidabad, Cuttack, and Balasore—(in all of which districts the crop is comparatively unimportant) it is estimated below 12 annas. In the districts of North Bengal, the deficiency of rainfall during June and July is reported to have injured the crop to the extent of 1 to 4 annas ; on the other hand, owing to the favourable distribution of rainfall, the crop is reported to have slightly improved in East and South-West Bengal since the first fore cast was published. On the whole, the crop has not suffered any material injury from short rainfall in June and July. After allowing for a tendency in the district returns, which was noticed in the first forecast, published on the 29th June 1894, to underestimate outturn, it is estimated by this Department that the outturn of the crop of 1894 will be slightly above an average, or 16-anna crop ; and that it will probably be slightly better than that of the crop of 1892.

Gross outturn of the crop.—An attempt has been made, as in the previous year, to estimate the gross outturn of jute during the current season, and to compare it with the estimated gross outturn of 1893. For this purpose, and all-round rate of 1,200lbs. or 3 bales has been assumed (as in previous reports) to be the average rate of production per acre for every jute-growing district in Bengal. The gross outturn of jute this year would appear to amount to 30,324,000 maunds (6,064,800 bales), against 25,003,500 maunds (5,001,700 bales) estimated to have been produced last year. The crop of 1893 having been estimated at 13½ annas, the character of the present crop may be expressed as 606-500 of 13½ annas, that is, as 16 2-5 annas.

It may be asked what becomes of that part of the jute crop which is not exported. It was stated in 1893 that local mills consume about 15 lakhs of bales. It has been roughly estimated by certain district officers that the domestic consumption of jute may amount to 4 seers per head of the population in certain Bengal districts. There is, however, no very reliable information on this point.

It will be remembered that although these returns are confined to 26 districts, a little jute is grown in other districts, and a certain amount, probably representing half a lakh to three-quarters of a lakh of bales, comes from the Assam Province.

The quantity of jute (inclusive of cuttings and rejections) likely to be available for export out of this year's crop is estimated at 31 to 32 lakhs of bales, against 31 lakhs of bales exported from the corp of 1892, and 25 lakhs of bales exported from last year's crop.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr Justice FARRAN.)

894—Daphtary and F—Kankubai vs Punalal Poonumchund—Artesir H and D.

895—Little S N and B—P Y Smith and others vs Tribhowandas Mungaldas—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

174-94—Payne, G and S—Kuston Coma and others vs Fatmabai and others—K B Shroff.

180-94—Bhaishunker and K—Thakardas Jugjivandas vs Tapibai—Edgelow and G.

284-94—Mathubhai and J—Bhaisaheb Ebrahimjee and another vs Mullajisaheb Mahomedbhai Burhamedin and another.

373-94—Daphtarey and F—Saigndin Kekabhai and another vs Ebrahim Shaik Mahomed and another.

405-94—Framji, D P and C—Cheemanlal Sidayarmul and another vs Gungabai Kalkud as and another—Bicknell, M and M.

408-94—Chalk, W and S—Abdul Rajak bin Kurtas vs Nowroji Framji.

411-94—Payne, G and S—Bai Bayacore vs Thakurdas Hurribhoy—Daphtarey and F.

Postponed Long Causes.

623-92—Mathubhai and J—Baji Gannatrao Dhairyawan vs Kenath Hanaji and others—Little, S N and B.

57-91—Little, S N and B—Becher Akha and others vs Philip de Cruz and others—Bicknell, M and M and Mirza H Khan—Part heard.

153-91—Bhaishunker and K—Rawji Pursbram Acharya and others vs Keshow Kushaba Acharya and others—Crigie, L and O, Bhaishunkar and K, in person and K J Mantry.

282-91—Craigie, L and O—Keshav Kushaba Acharya vs Pursbram Kooshaba Acharya—Bhaishunker and K.

210-94—Bhaishunker and K—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs GoculdasSubhanmul and others—Ardashir, H and D (not to be called on).

40-94—Crawford and Co—Bai Ratanbai vs Cadurbhoy Noorbhai.

For further Direction and Cost on Commissioner's Report.

171-86—Craigie, L and O and Brown and M and Mulji and R—Hummabai and another vs Thakar Premji Kharda and another—Crawford, B and Co.

(For Hearing on Commissioner's separate Report.)

442-91—Chitnis, M and M—Vullubhdas Runchordas vs Jumnadas Premji—Pestonji, R and K (not to be called on.)

Postponed Long Causes.

For hearing and preliminary Issue :

147-93—Framji and M—Chandoomul Khoobaiji vs Awad bin Omrao Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadoor—Crawford, B and Co (not to be called on).

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

183-93—Payne, G and S—Polad Das Soobhan vs Ram Rowji Jambeker and another—Dikshit and H—Part heard.

661-92—Payne, G and S—Goolam Sumar bin Valli Mahomed vs Shaik Ahmed Esmael and another.

For further Directions on Commissioner's Report.

653-92—Nanu and H—Pestonji Bomonji Soonawalla and others vs Bomonji Edulji Soonawalla—Bicknell, M and M.

Postponed Long Causes.

48-94—Bicknell, M and M—The Hon. Lachmondas Radhakisson vs Ghella Munock and others—Payne, G and S.

356-91—Craigie L and O—Gordhandas Khatao vs Rampurtab Samrutrai and another—Payne, G and S.

523-88—Payne, G and S—Maharaj Mohurdas Guru Gopaldas vs Sukladas Guru Beharidas—Tyabji, D and J.

246-93—Framjee and M—Hajee Dubash vs Otto Martin and another—Pestonjee R and K.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 17.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Most of us are familiar with gold leaf, and have been taught at school how thin it can be hammered; but electricity, which performs so many marvels, has now beaten the record of the gold beater, and can produce a foil of the metal from five to ten times thinner than ordinary gold leaf. Mr. Joseph Wilson Swan, the well-known chemist of electric lighting fame, has presented to the Royal Society specimens of this wonderfully thin foil made by depositing gold on copper with the electric current, and then dissolving away the copper from it with perchloride of iron. If Mr. Swan can bring his process into practical use it will henceforth be possible to gild a surface five to ten times larger than before with the same quantity of gold.

The idea of connecting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic by a canal through France is, like most great ideas, very old. It occurred to the Romans, who hoped to avoid the passage by Gibraltar in this way. Sully, Richelieu, and Colbert had plans put before them for cutting such a canal through Languedoc; and the project has been cropping up of recent years, but no active steps were taken. At length, however, a company has been formed for the execution of this work, a "Canal des Deux-Mers," between Bordeaux and Cette, having offices at 22, Rue Rossini, Paris. If it be carried out, the project will greatly shorten the passage of ships to the East, and render the possession of Gibraltar of much less importance to Great Britain. In fact it will assist the French to reassert their naval supremacy in the Mediterranean.

Father Tondini de Quarenghi, of the Barnabite Order, brought the reform of the Gregorian Calendar before the Academie des Sciences recently. For several years past the questions of reform and unification of the various calendars has been debated, and it is now proposed to call an international conference in the year 1900 in order to modify the Gregorian Calendar in such a way as to adapt it for world-wide use along with a common time. It is also suggested by the learned father that the Roman and Greek churches should agree to hold the Lenten and other fasts simultaneously, especially as the Jewish Calendar is so incorrect that thrice in the space of nineteen years the Jewish Easter has been celebrated a month later than the time prescribed by the Mosaic law.

It is given out that the Belgian Government are negotiating with ours to construct a telephone line between London and Brussels via Ostend. This line will involve the laying of a much longer cable than that submerged between Dover and Calais for the London-Paris telephone line. Theory shows, however, that even with our existing patterns for telephone cables, which are still substantially the same as those for telegraph cables, speech can be transmitted 50 miles and more through a cable without perceptible loss of definition. A land-wire from Brussels to Berlin will probably connect London and the German capital, by means of the same line, or at all events by the same route.

The spontaneous ignition of hay in stacks has been the subject of experiments by M. Berthellot, the well-known chemist, who finds that hay kept in a stove at a temperature of 140 degs. Centigrade will take fire of its own accord. Altogether, he finds that hay in a stack or loft heats by reason of chemical changes which take place in it, but these changes only take place after the hay has been altered by fermentation.

The diminishing calibre of rifles leads to the use of a smaller bullet, and tungsten has been suggested as a promising metal. It is almost as hard as steel, and about one and half times heavier than lead; hence its penetrative power is much greater. A tungsten ball perforates a steel plate 3 inches thick at a distance of 650 yards, whereas a lead ball can only pierce one 2½ inches thick at a distance of 325 yards. Tungsten, however, is too expensive at present for use in this way.

Mr. I. F. Lennard, of New York, has invented a bullet-proof cuirass, which he exhibits in the manner of Herr Dowe at the Imperial Music Hall in that city. He declares that it contains no steel plates; but will not divulge the secret of its construction. Winchester rifle balls, able to penetrate 16 boards each 7/8 in. thick are turned by the shield, which is concave in shape, and covers a space about 18in. square of the chest. An American scientific journal says that the cuirass is made of cotton, wood, and a chemical, partly mineral, and partly vegetable, and that the inventor arrived at it after experiments in making an armour for ships which would be lighter than steel and more efficacious.

A hailstorm at Narrabri, New South Wales, played fearful havoc lately. The hailstones were as large as eggs and conical in form, many being rough on the surface, as though drops of rain had frozen on them. Some were clear as crystal, others had an opaque white core. All the windows exposed to their fall were broken, a galvanised iron roof was riddled, and a large number of birds, kangaroos, sheep, and other animals were killed.

A pocket electric battery for blasting purposes has been brought out by the Nassau Electrical Company of New York. It is made of chloride of silver cells, each air-tight, and giving a current of two amperes at 1·10 volts, although it is only 2¾ inches long, ¾ inch in diameter, and weighs an ounce.

Dr. W. B. Noyes, of New York, recommends the following method of giving a bath to typhoid fever patients. A rubber blanket is passed under the patient, and the corners held up to make a rubber bath. Tepid water at first and then colder by gradations is preferable to use. A simple shower or spray bath may also be given by means of a watering-pot with a rose. The bath can be emptied by a rubber siphon, a cup, or a sponge.

The elms of Central Park, New York, have been attacked by worms, and on the advice of Professor Southwick are being sprayed with an emulsion of soap one pound, kerosine oil half a pint, crude carbolic acid half a pint, mixed with four quarts of hot water, and afterwards diluted with six pails of water for spraying. The larvæ and pupæ in August are destroyed by it. Early in the season the foliage should be sprayed with a solution of London purple three-eighths of an ounce, flour a teacupful, and water a pailful.

Brooklyn, New York, has now an electric mail car, for service on electric railways. It is very like the ordinary mail car for steam locomotion, one-half being fitted with sorting boxes, and the other as a smoking compartment. Like other mails of Uncle Sam, it is painted white, and the windows covered with wire screens.

La Lumiere Electrique, the leading French and for some time the only important Continental journal of electrical science, has, according to a statement of the directors, been published at a loss for some time past, and its publicaton will be temporarily suspended. Perhaps some of its bad fortune of late is due to the fact that Dr. Cornelius Herz was the director and proprietor. His name has continued on the title page up to now, in spite of the scandal which attached to it in France. La Lumiere Electrique was founded by the late Count Du Moncel, a well-known electrician, and came into note at the time of the first electrical exhibition held at Paris in 1881. It never threw its columns open to any but a few advertisers at special rates, and the directors, it seems, do not intend to depart from this policy.

While the birth-rate in some European countries, notably France, is decreasing, that of China is increasing, and according to the Mandarin Ly-Chao-Yee, for the following reasons:—Filial piety, as it is understood by the Chinese, which favours the production of a family; the disgrace of dying without posterity; the importance attached to marriage; frequent adoption of children; the disinheritance of daughters; the marriage of soldiers; the abundance of cheap food; the frugality of the people; the peace of the empire, and the absence of political preoccupations on the part of the general public.

Colonel Hennebert, of the French Army, has drawn attention to the fact that Hannibal, in crossing the Alps, used a kind of explosive called acetum and "vinegar." Juvenal, Servius, Marcellin, and Livy state that he used acetum and also an intense flame in his engineering operations. Diodorus, Spiulus, Apollodorus, and Pliny relate that flame was employed in ancient times to break up rocks, or stone walls, and when that failed, acetum, which was irresistible. Colonel Hennebert does not think acetum was vinegar or acetic acid, as many have supposed, but an energetic explosive or dynamite of antiquity, to which there seems a reference in a legend of the Hindus, mentioned by Strabo, which in the style of Rabelais, "with the power of lightnings, thunders, hails, blazes, tempests, conquered and suddenly destroyed their enemies on the field of battle."

A spark from a horseshoe recently caused a gas explosion at Montclair, New Jersey. A gas main near a drinking trough had broken, and the escaping gas was fired by the spark; but no lives were lost. A tin tack dropped into the picker machine of a carpet mill at Philadelphia also gave rise to a stream of sparks which ignited the yarn, and in the fire which followed, two firemen were killed and seven injured.

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The Nursery Floor should be regularly scoured with HUDSON'S SOAP. It will dry quickly and the room will be sweetened and purified. Also Baths, Feeding Bottles and all Nursery Utensils.

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HUDSON'S SOAP is a Pure Dry Soap in fine Powder, in 1lb., ½lb. and ¼lb., packets—softens all waters—makes a foaming lather and keep these clothes a good colour.
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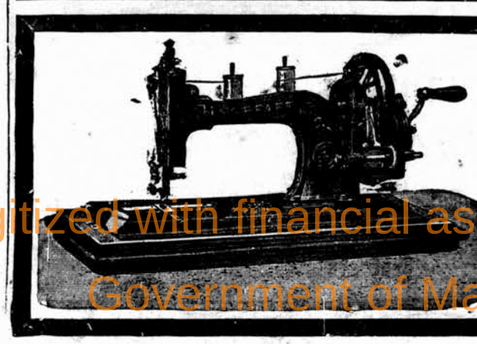
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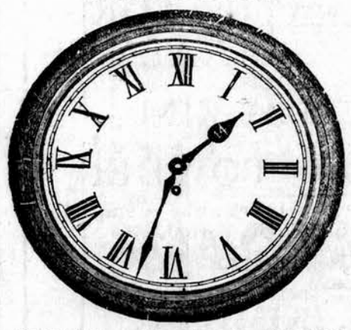
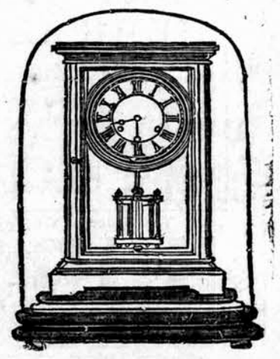


English 8-day pendulum time-piece, 12-inch dial, bold figures, plate-glass front, mahogany case, Rs. 95 and Rs. 135.
Anglo-American clock, same design, Rs. 48 and Rs. 60.



The pendulum maintains a rotatory motion. The central cylindrical coil being surrounded by perpendicular glass tubes filled with mercury or with prismatic cut crystal pillars, a brilliant effect is produced by their flashing scintillations. With glass shade complete. Rs. 240.

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8-day palki or carriage clock, from 2½ inches high, striking the hours and ½ hours on a gong, with leather travelling case.
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With calendar and alarm or with automatic figures from Rs. 200.

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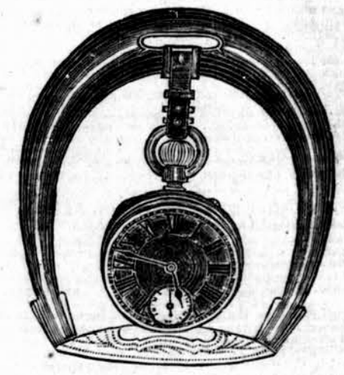

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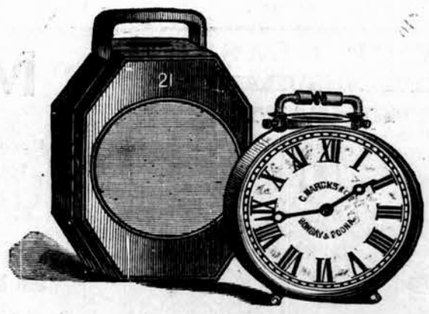

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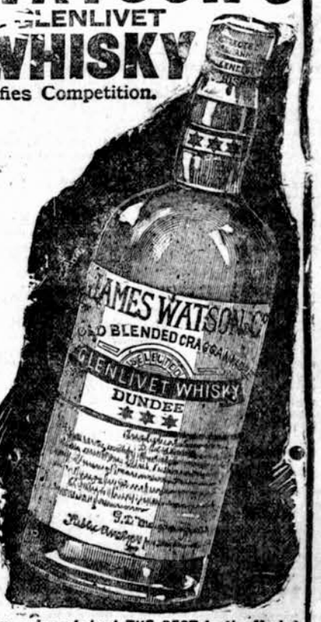

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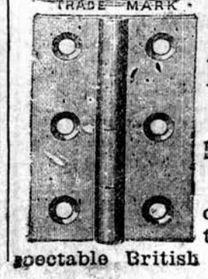

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